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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 40— BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Feb	MALWA §		10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,709
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		15,903
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA		0,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,70[illegible]
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA	NARKUNDA*	18,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
22nd Feb.	Morvada	8,193
7th March	Mandala	8,248
21st ,,	Dumana	8,600
4th April	Manela	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	8,963
2nd May.	Domala	8,442
23rd ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

20th Feb.	Jeypore*	—	5,318
22nd ,,	Chine	—	7,952
23rd ,,	Sicilia x	—	6,813
25th ,,	Lahore *	—	5,252
8th March	Dogra *	—	5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore *	—	6,715
18th ,,	Soudan	—	6,696
30th ,,	Alipore *	—	5,273
24th April	Sicilia †	—	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
16th Feb.	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a. m.
18th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
20th ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa. 1 p. m.
21st ,,	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi. & P. Gulf Ports
22nd ,,	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi

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Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Karachi, Madras, Mosul
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking Business Transacted.
Managing Agents:—
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BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 75,00,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
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Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up 27,27,727
Reserve Fund 21,00,400
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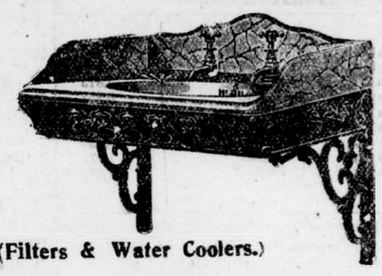

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WANTED—Experienced FOREMAN for Engineering Workshop in Bombay, must be capable of handling men. Apply Box No. 47, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18928

VACANCY for pupil to study Dentistry. Apply DR. V. V. MONTEIRO, M.B., L.D.S., (Eng.) Trinity Road, Bangalore.
A R9762

WANTED—4 B. Coms as ASSISTANTS for a firm. Please apply Box No. 50, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9769

WANTED—Energetic CANVASSERS to secure photos for enlargements. No previous experience essential. Apply Box No. 51, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9770

WANTED.—CLERKS, STUDENTS, MERCHANTS and VISITORS to Bombay to note that a South Indian Brahmins' Excellent Boarding and Lodging House, "Modern Hindu Lodge" is being opened at Ballard Pier, Tram Junction.
A 9773

WANTED—Gujarathi, English and Urdu knowing TYPIST CLERK, knowledge of Shorthand preferred. Good salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18951

WANTED—TELEPHONE OPERATOR for small office switch-board. Apply by letter giving particulars of previous experience and wages required and enclosing copies or references to the DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD., P.O. Box No. 535, Bombay.
A 18932

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A 18950

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A R9738

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A R9734

WANTED—YOUTHS, desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. at 259/-261, Hornby Road, opp. Messrs. Cox & Co. to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting at exceptionally reduced rates. Individual coaching until successful. Limited accommodation in Shorthand Speed Class. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day. Enrolment daily.
A S

IF YOU ARE IN A JOB that does not promise to lead anywhere or if you have not yet made a real start, and are still worrying over your career, here is an opening with brilliant prospects. You only need to GET STARTED. SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING (2 months' course), Accountancy, Law Banking, Secretarial Practice, Business Routine, Auditing, General English, French (for Matric) Literature, Insurance, etc., can be rapidly acquired. Apply The Principal, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R9729

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An UNDERGRADUATE, knowing typewriting. Apply with testimonials and certificates of bearsby to Box No. 35, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9786

WANTED—Graduate experienced CLERK for Continental Business correspondence, good terms. Apply with testimonials to Mandvi Post Box no 3933, Bombay.
A R9775

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a Bombay Doctor, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or any capacity with a long experience in Civil and Military. Please apply to Box No. 41 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9737

HINDU YOUTH to service as COMPANION or VALET to Indian gentleman for moderate remuneration to go England. Please write immediately P.O. Box 805 Bombay.
B R9774

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR of "Mahomed Building," facing Excelsior Theatre. Apply HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, 173, Jackria Masjid, Telephone No. 22532.
C R9666

TO LET—Panchgani, AKBAR VILLA, whole or part. Furnished excellent situation. Rare opportunity, moderate rent. Address PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa, Panchgani.
C R9638

TO LET in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, SHOPS suitable for dress-makers, motor dealers, provision merchants, boot-makers, etc., etc. Moderate rent, immediate occupation. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18913

TO BE SHORTLY LET at Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Rolls-Royce, an extensive up-to-date motor showroom with garage and all conveniences for motor trade. Rent moderate. Inspection invited. Enquiries to be made to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18914

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18619

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhani Terraces Shops and Godowns, Office Rooms Residentials quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to 85.
C R9569

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C R9609

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C R9758

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C R9751

TO BE LET—At reduced rents, cottages and bungalows, situated at Murzban Road, Andheri, six minutes walk from the Station. Apply to K.C. MARROTT, 181, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 18948

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 52.
C R9776

TO LET.—STANDARD BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, 2nd floor (front) about 2471 Sq. ft. Suitable for a big office and centrally situated. Also 2nd floor (West) SAVOY CHAMBERS, 5, Wallace Street, about 2500 sq. ft. till recently occupied by the Union Insurance Co. of Canton. For Rent and particulars apply. ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Central Bank of India, Limited.
C R9748

TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road—admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards. Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18646

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G.I.P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO., on the premises, also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, GODOWNS at Girgaum No. 426, Thakordwar Rd. Electric light and telephone. Rent garage Rs. 40, godowns, small and big, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. BUNGALOW for Hindoos at Walkeshwar, 6 Banganga Road, near Government House; including stable or garage. Three floors—together or separate. Rent Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. GODOWNS, SHOPS and ROOMS, suitable for Restaurant, Hotel or Club at 190-208, Colaba Causeway (Fire-engine Station Building); ground and upper floors. Rent very reasonable. OFFICES at 17 and 22 Elphinstone Circle, Fort; Ground and upper floors. Electric lift. Rent very reasonable from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750. Call, phone or write DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Telephone No. 20061.
C R9765

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JA R9752

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

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M 9729

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HAVELOCK ELLIS, studies in the Psychology of sex in 6 Vols (New) Rs. 65; SANGER, W. W. The History of Prostitution (New) Rs. 20; LANE, E. W. The Arabian Night 3 Vols Rs. 20; ERSKINE, W. History of India under the two first Sovereigns of House of Taimur, Babar and Humayun 2 Vols. (scarce) Rs. 50; WILSON, W.W. Antiquities and Coins of Afghanistan, (very Rare) Rs. 85. HAJEE NOORMAHOMED, Bookseller, Apollo Street, Bombay.
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200 Boxes each 100 best TYPEWRITING CARBON PAPERS Rs. 1/12 per box.

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T 18924

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T

FOR SALE.—An up-to-date Cinema Film-producing Studio built and furnished by an American expert with printing developing machines, a big lot of accessories, scene sets, dresses, etc., etc., Apply: J. PEARSON AND CO., Victoria Building, Parsee Bazaar, Bombay.
T R9756

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T 18938

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T R9564C

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WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in one day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.
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I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.
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A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.
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Manufactured from castor seeds grown in our Gujarat farms. Odourless and tasteless. No griping, no nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. Animal charcoal not used in refining. Stocked by chemists and provision merchants. Price annas 5 for 2½ oz bottle and rupee 1 for 16 oz. bottle. AGENTS WANTED in different parts of India. Hospitals, dispensaries, doctors, and dealers to write to PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Parsi Statue, Byculla, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT.

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Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO,
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Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY, White and Yellow, in 2 lb. tins, at Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2 Thinshelled Walnuts, 10 and 5 lb. baskets, at Rs. 4 and Rs 2-4. Free delivery by post —HONEY HOUSE, Chamba.
T R9670

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A SECRETARY for Akola Municipality on a salary of Rs. 125-10-175-10-225.
SHRIRAM SURAJMAL,
Chairman.
Municipal Committee, Akola.
Dated Akola, 9th February 1924.
18935

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COPPER and ZINC SCRAPS in large quantities. Send samples and quote prices to:—
THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
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18915

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C18798

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C18794

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RE: SIR HARKISONDAS NAROTTAMDAS HOSPITAL.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE OF GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a license directing an Association about to be formed under the name of "The Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is established are:—

I To take over from (1) NAVALBAI, widow of Tulsidas Vandravandas, (2) TULSIDAS TRIBHOVANDAS, (3) GORDHANDAS BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS, (4) MANGALDAS VITHALDAS DESAI, (5) TARACHAND NAVALCHAND, (6) TRIBHOVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI and (7) ISHWARDAS LAKMIDAS (the Trustees of The Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Charity appointed by the decree passed on the 31st day of August, 1923, by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 2941 of 1923, filed by the said Navalbai, widow of Tulsidas Vandravandas and others against the Advocate-General of Bombay and another) all the property, assets and funds of such charity held by or vested in such trustees and the benefit of all contracts and agreements entered into by such Trustees and the liability for all debts contracts and agreements properly incurred or entered into by such trustees in connection with such charity and for such purposes to execute and carry into effect all such deeds and instruments as may be necessary or advisable.

II To complete the buildings of and in connection with the Hospital commenced by such Trustees in such manner as may be deemed advisable and to equip the same with all necessary furniture fittings, instruments and appliances for use as a Hospital and in manner following to maintain the same as a Hospital to be called The Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital for

(a) providing medical and surgical treatment free of charges to poor Hindus whether as in-patients or out-patients.
(b) providing medical and surgical treatment on payment of fees to Hindus able and willing to pay for the same whether as in-patients or out-patients.

PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS that unless otherwise determined by a Special Resolution of the Association the benefit of the Hospital shall be confined to such classes of high caste Gujrati Hindus as may from time to time be determined by the Managing Council.

III For the purposes aforesaid to procure the services of qualified surgeons, medical practitioners and nurses, lay workers, attendants and servants both voluntary and otherwise.

IV For the purposes aforesaid to procure, make use of and supply all such appliances, provisions and things as may be necessary or advisable for the proper treatment of such patients.

V To establish and maintain, and to assist, encourage or promote, in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency, as and when deemed proper or expedient for the purposes of the Hospital or in connection therewith or attached thereto, all or any one of the following institutions, viz:—

(a) Nursing Hospitals, Homes or Wards
(b) Nursing Institutes and Convalescent Homes
(c) Medical Schools, Nursing and Midwifery Classes for imparting Medical Education and Training.
(d) Institutes for promoting Medical Research Work.
(e) Ambulance Corps, with or without classes for imparting education and training in Ambulance work.
(f) Creches and Children's Hospitals,

VI. For the purposes aforesaid to acquire immoveable property by purchase, lease hire, exchange or otherwise and to pull down erect alter and maintain buildings in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency.

VII. For the purposes aforesaid to receive any gift of moveable property (including money) or immoveable property either with or without conditions. Any such condition may provide for the name of any person being associated permanently with the Hospital but not so as to change the name of the Hospital as a whole.

VIII. To take such steps by personal or written appeals Exhibitions, Public Meetings or otherwise as may from time to time be deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions to the funds of the Association in the shape of donations, annual subscriptions or otherwise.

IX. To print publish and exhibit any Books Pamphlets or Posters that may be considered desirable for the promotion of the objects of the Association.

X. To invest any money of the Association not immediately required for any of its objects in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

XI. To expend in furtherance of the objects of the Hospital the funds of the Association in Subscriptions to Convalescent and other similar institutions and in sending patients to and maintaining them in such institutions in such manner and to such extent as may from time to time be deemed expedient.

XII. To manage develop exchange, sell, lease, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of or turn to account any moveable, immoveable property of the Association, provided that the sanction of the High Court of Bombay shall necessary for the purpose of a lease of the immoveable property of the Association exceeding 21 years as also for the sale or Mortgage of the immoveable property of the Association.

XIII. To do all other Lawful things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person Company or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before The Government of Bombay, on or before the 16th day of March, 1924, next by a letter addressed to the UNDER SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1924.
C18943

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Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch. Map of heavens, longevity, finance, business prospects, wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1-4-0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—
—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

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DWARKA.

"TEMPLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our Office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,

2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

O PIECE-GOODS & YARN MERCHANTS.

FRAMJEE SONS AND CO.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the Sole Right to the use of trade-marks, stamps, tickets, etc., the property of Framjee Sons and Co. Particulars may be ascertained and inspection made at the Office of the Receivers, A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street. 18959

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the use and occupation, from 1st March, 1924, of the first floor of premises Nos. 315-317 Hornby Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. Sutor and . Applications stating the monthly compensation offered for the use and occupation of the same, should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 29th February, 1924.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Any occupier will have to sign the usual undertaking and deposit an amount equal to one month's compensation.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer,
Development Works.

C18933

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT for the occupancy of some of the Fowl shops and newly constructed rooms to be used either as offices or godowns in the Arthur Crawford Market will be put up to Auction on MONDAY, the 25th February, 1924, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on the spot.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. M. FLANDERS,
Superintendent of Markets.

A. C. Market Office,
Bombay, 14th February 1924

C18942

FOR SALE.

1 Single Crighton Loose Opener with Porcupine Feed. Year 1897.
1 Single Crighton Loose Opener. Year 1898.
1 Buckley's Patent Automatic Feeder with Lap Machine combined 38" wide. Year 1899.
The above by Taylor Lang and Company.
4 Automatic Feeders (year 1914) by Tweedale and Smalley combined with Lap Machines (year 1898) 38" wide by Howard and Bullough.
7 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1898.
2 Scutchers 38" wide. Year 1910.
By Howard and Bullough.
For inspection and further particulars apply Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

C18876

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

FOURTH CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at MEETING of the Directors of this Company held on the 23rd January, 1924, a Call of Rs. 10 per share of this Company was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agents, at the Registered Office, on or before the 1st of April 1924, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such Shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 9th February 1924.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Sudama House,
31, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

C18879

TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of Burmah Teak and Country Timber are invited and will be received by the Agent at his Office at Church Gate, Bombay, by 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 3rd March, 1924.

Tender forms containing conditions and specifications can be had from the undermentioned at Rs. 2 each which will not be refunded.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Ag. CONTROLLER OF STORES.

Mahalaxmi, Bombay,
8th February, 1924.

C18899

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION,

WEMBLEY, LONDON.

AN INDIAN having arrived lately with full information from the authorities concerned is returning to England within a month.

Good opportunity for British subjects to establish mutual commercial intercourse after the setback of recent years.

Those desiring information of an exclusive character regarding this unique undertaking should apply to Box No. 54 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R9782

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AS Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Wilson will be driving IN STATE to the Race Course on SATURDAY, 16th instant, the public are informed that Clerk Road West of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Crossing, Junction Road and Haines Road North of the Level Crossing will be CLOSED to traffic between 2-30 p.m. and 3-15 p.m. and again between 5-40 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

This notice is issued under Section 23 (4) of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15th February 1924.

C18960

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ARJUNDAS FULCHAND, alias ARJUNDAS GOVINDRAM alias GOWINDRAM ARJUNDAS, Marwadi Vaisha Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mansoor, in the territories of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior ..... Deceased.

FULCHAND ARJUNDAS, of Calcutta, Marwadi Vaish Hindu Inhabitant, the adopted son of the said deceased, a Merchant, at present temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 21st day of January, 1924.

DORAB A. PATELL,
for Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18952

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits belonging to the Joint Family mentioned in the Petition, but standing in the name of MANILAL DAMODARDAS PARIKH, late of Lunawada, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Lunawada, in Lunawada State ..... Deceased.

SHAMALDAS DAMODARDAS, of Lunawada, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Kandawady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 11th day of December, 1923.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18856

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. NILKANTH GOPINATHJI SHARANGDHAR, has contracted to purchase from Mr. KESHAV alias BABAN GOPAL GOKHALE and AWANTIKABAI GOKHALE, wife of the said Keshav alias Baban Gopal Gokhale, their property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale shall be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow known as "Baban Gokhale's Nandanwan" and out-houses standing thereon (together with all the pots and pans, utensils, furniture and all other articles and things lying in or about the premises) situate, lying and being at Matheran, in the Registration District of Kolaba, Sub-District Karjat, containing by admeasurement (15) fifteen gunthas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 173 in a certain map or plan of the said Matheran deposited in the Office of the Collector of Kolaba, and which said premises are assessed in the Books of the Matheran Hill Station Municipality as Plot No. 173 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Government vacant land and beyond that the public road called Mary Lane, on or towards the West by Government vacant land, on or towards the North by Plot No. 172 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 174, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendors.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1924.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18958

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHAN BAHADUR HAKIM MAHOMED DAYAM bin HAKIM ABDULLA SHAH, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and all persons having any claim upon or to the said property or any part thereof or portion thereof whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned in writing at their Office at Old Agra Bank Building, No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the day hereof, otherwise the sale of the said property will be completed without regard to any of such claims which will have then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Tank Street in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 166 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1553, 1554, New Nos. 8704 and 8705, Old Survey No. 2706 and 1/2707 New Survey Nos. 4114-4115 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 1084 and 1/1084 of Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 379-380 and Street Nos. 29-31-33 and 35 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Tank Street, on or towards the North by the property of Baboo Nanoo and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Chhatta and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the vendor.

CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18945

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits mentioned in Schedule No. 1 standing in the name of Taibali Noorbhoy, late of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant ..... Deceased.

FAZALALLI BAGASJI, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

The 7th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. DALLAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18953

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF SUPER ROYAL BREMNER WHARFDALE MACHINE, HAND PRESS ROYAL, LITHO PRESS, HAND PAGING MACHINE, WIRE-STITCHING MACHINE TREADLE, SCISSORS PRESS AND BINDER, LINOTYPE MATRICES, SAWS, FILES, MALLETS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the Manager of the Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Central Press at Back Bay, opp. Band Stand, the following:—

One Super Royal, Bremner Wharfdale machine No. 3449.
One Hand Press Royal (Hoskinson and Cope) with Ink Table.
One Litho Press (Harrild and Sons).
One Hand Paging Machine.
One Wire-Stitching machine Treadle No. 4, and one lot Scissors Press and Binder, Linotype Matrices, Knives Binders, Pallets and Paring, American Saws, Nail Puller, Files of sizes, Mallets, Planners, Oil Cans, Shooting Sticks, Buckets, Planes and China Bowls.

BONAFIDE SALE

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by well-known makers, teakwood suding, dinning table dining chairs, full size sideboards, dumbwaiters, sofas and easy chairs, carpets, iron beds, crockery, glassware, garden pots and tubs with plants, etc., etc.

By the order of the Imperial Bank of India, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 24th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Hatfield," Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furuiture, rich glass and porcelainware, teakwood sliding table, arm and without arm chairs, full size sideboards, dumbwaitors and crockery stands, tables, carpets, sofas, and chairs, fancy cabinets, ice box, writing tables, glass door book case, reclining sofas, bed room furniture, single iron beds, plain almyrahs, dressing table, wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe bath tubs, garden pots and tubs, with plants, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, RICH PLATEDWARE, ONE ENGLISH SRISCOE MOTOR CAR, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 19th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 2, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Opp. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and pocelainware, best platedware, oval dining table chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich carpets, velvet piled drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, file cabinets, roll-top writing tables, silver show case, glass door book cases, full iron framed cottage piano, bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cane furniture, meat safe, Oliver typewriter, Singer's sewing machine, one English Briscoe motor car, 5 seater, in perfect working order etc., etc.

The property of an Englishman. Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, SLOTTING MACHINE, INSOLVENT'S REVOLVER, GUN, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, No. 122, Apllo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, omce tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cuphoards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, sates, cricket bats, etc.

1 Slotting Machine and 79 Roedding Signal Lights.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Oncial Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following inselvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Mohanlal Keshavji Vyas and others traded as Mohanlal Jagjivandas and Co., (Insolvent):—Tables, chairs, mehta boxes, clock, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of William Stephens Griffiths (Insolvent):—

One Revolver No. 56163 by Webley and Scott Ltd.
One Wittener Excelsior D. B. Gun No. 19987.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.:—
One lot Mulls (slightly damaged by seawater.)

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February, 1924.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 F. P. BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 18th February, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. at their rooms on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following bales slightly damaged by fires

10 bales Yeotmal Cotton R. R. No. 100 dated 11-12-23.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th. February, 1924, at 9 a.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 13/17, Case No. 196, Memonwada Cross Road.

Building Street No. 97/101, 62, 64, 68, 64A, 855A, 84-88, 90-92, Case Nos. 201, 305, 306, 307, 310, 311, 1st, Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building Street No. 20C, 20D, Case No. 12, Mazagon Road.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 73, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24027.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GOOLA OR GOLWAR LANE BEHIND SIR JAMSHEDJI JEEJIBHOY HIGH SCHOOL AT KORABY ROAD WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonkar & Co., Attorneys for Sheth Sukeman R. Syani the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maneckji Jamshedji Mistry the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale Contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 7th June 1921 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 22nd inst. 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the Messuage tenement or dwelling house of two compartments standing thereon situate lying and being on the East side of the Street or Lane commonly called the Goola or Golwar Lane being in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty six and five muths square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 699 Collector's New No. 5087 and New Survey No. 8847 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 8 and A Ward No. 2558 and Street No. 12-14 and bounded on the East by the property of Godabai widow of Madosaden Cassinath on the West by the Goola Lane aforesaid on the North by the property of Doongersy Gokordas and on the South by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sabnis Goregaonkar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Tamrind Lane Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HALF CANOE CARRIAGE, ONE ARAB HORSE PUNCH KALYAN, AND ONE BEAUTIFUL YOUNG PONY.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from the owner sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 18th Feb. 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 73 Meadows Street, Fort.

1. Half Canoe Carriage.
1. Arab Horse Punch Kalyan aged about 6 to 7 years.
1. White Beautiful young Pony.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 25152.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 17th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in "Retreat" Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite Post Office, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Auction made to order household furniture consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirror back sideboard dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large drawing room cabinets, show cases, sweet tone cottage piano, gramophone with records, carpets, drawing room suites, office writing tables, music teapoys, single and double beds, oval mirror and panel almyrahs, chival glass dressing mirror and chest of drawers, marble top tables, Singer hand and foot sewing machine, electric hall lamps, glass, crockery, cutlery and plated ware, etc.

Property of an European gentleman proceeding home and others.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY AND Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla, Attorneys for Mr. Tyeb Haji Ayub, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomed Nihaludin Khan, the Mortgager, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of April 1922, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable Property, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of February 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-seven and seven ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 together with the messuges tenemants or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "A" Ward No. 1871 and Street Nos. 35-47 Frere Road and Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 Calicut Street and all which premises are situate at and on the eastern side of the Frere Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to the Municipality on or towards the West by Frere Road, on or towards the North by Calicut Street and on or towards the South by the land leased to Dossabhoy Pestonji Khambatta and which said premises were formerly in occupation of the tenants of the Shaikh Dadoo Shaikh Bundhaji and are now in that of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at 94, Medows Street, Fort or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 16th February, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

VORA & CO

Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, Money Lenders and Rent Contractors,

No. 18, Apollo Street, opposite the Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 24063.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES IMITATION BORNEOL CRIST.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on SATURDAY the 16th day of February, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at their rooms in No. 18, Apollo Street, opp. The Imperial Bank, the following by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting Indentors:—

On account and risk of Messrs. Savailal Premchand and Co., Samuel Street, Vadgady Bombay.

Shah Bros. and Co., Bombay 122—1801/1-10
10 c/s each of 10 tins each tin of 5lbs with red cloth inside Imitation Borneol crist.

On account and risk of Messrs Lalji Ladhoo and Co, Samuel Street, Vadgady Bombay.

Shah Bros. and Co., Bombay 122—1801/11-20
10 c/s each of 10 tins each tin of 5lbs with red cloth inside Imitation Borneol Crist.

The above goods was invoiced to arrive per s s "Libenfels" but as the steamer did not touch the port of Hamburg the said 10 cases have arrived per S. S. "Simla."

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and balance on the next day.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale on 21st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) of very valuable diamond, emerald and ruby jewellery of well-known Parsi family by order of the Arbitrator.

Messrs. VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms at the above address the following by order of Mr. Jehangirji Cursetji Katrak an arbitrator appointed by Mr. Kaikhasroo Rutonji Madan and Mr. Jalbhoy and Dossabhoy Rutonji Madan and Bai Tehmina Pestonji Karanjia, heirs to Bai Jerbai Rutonji Madan (of Khandalla) widow and Bai Cooverbai Rutonji Madon (deceased) of late Rutonji Hormusji Madon and on account and risk of all heirs to the estate.

DESCRIPTION OF JEWELLERY.

Gold articles, such as necklace, bangles, chains, earrings, button set, etc.

Very rich English cut brilliant diamonds, emerald and ruby necklaces, bracelets, earrings, booty, single diamond's ring, button set, links, pearl urandhas, necklace, collar bangles, and ravi fuls, bracelets, hoop rings, fancy rings, etc.

Silver presentation articles, Persian carpets, toys, electric table lamps, cash box, Iron safe, etc.

The above mentioned jewellery has been especially made by the deceased for his own family use and they are most attractive for presentation at marriage and other festivals.

This is a very good opportunity to merchants and private purchasers.

The property will be on view from the 18th inst.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th February 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-DAY, Saturday, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of Insurance concerned:—
1 enamelled bath tub with fittings
On account and risk of the concerned.
86 tins ghee each 35 lbs.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham.
1 Waler horse quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SILVER ARTICLES.

Abdul Tyeb Esmailji Mascati vs. Chardulal Dalsukhram Jhavera.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustamji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiff herein, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

Silver articles such as: Thalis, Lotas, Saucers, Bowls, Tea cups, Tumblers, Tea kettles, Box, Ghodo, Flower Vase, Kankavate, Caskets, Flower stands, Photo, frame, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN TUBS AND POTS WITH NEW PIECES OF FURNITURE AND OLD BASS WARE.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable garden tubs and pots, etc., such as assorted palms, ferns, bignonians, lilies, roses, crissphasms, crottons, annual baskets, etc., also few pieces of old brass ware, and furniture.

The property of Sir Robert Aitken, Kt.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Bar-at-Law, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction, at 12-15 p.m. (S. T.) at his chamber on the ground floor High Court,

Very valuable Law and other Books, furniture, etc

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND AND RUBY BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Gandhy and Co., solicitors for the pledgor Vithaldas Nandlal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of the pledgee Mr. Karsondas Kalidas.

2 Bangles set with diamand and rubbies.
1 Pair Bracelets set with diamond and rubies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNET & CO.,

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK !
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA

"KISS OR KILL"

(5 Reels)

with an all-star cast including the renowned

HERBERT RAWLINSON
PRISCILLA DEAN
HARRY CARTER

He had faced the hell fire of Hun guns a score of times unflinchingly, but when he came to New york, and was confronted with the alternative of starving or stealing, he———just see what he did in the Superb Universal Drama.

"KISS OR KILL"

A Drama full of thrilling incidents and tense moments, with a grand Mystery plot and splendid acting.

HERBERT RAWLINSON

is at his best in this Superb Production—his splendid acting is a feature of the Drama.

PRISCILLA DEAN

This charming pretty star needs no introduction. Her very inclusion in the cast is a sure guarantee of the excellence of the production. See how her heart and hand are robbed by the handsome hero, who masquerades as a burglar.

KISS OR KILL

The Programme includes the International News and a 2-Reel Century Comedy.

Time and Prices as usual.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

INDEED A MOST THRILLING PICTURE STORY ! ! !
Full of
ACTION ! THRILLS !
ADVENTURE ! DARING ! AND ROMANCE !
starring the Hercules of the Screen

EDDIE POLO

IN

CAP'N KIDD

4th. Week ! Further THREE Episodes 10—11 & 12.
New Thrills ! New Surprises !

4 Shows daily—5-15—7—8-45—10-30
Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays Extra Matinee at 3-30

Popular Prices INCLUDING Tax
Rs. 2—1-8—1-0; As. 8—4 & 3.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of our Patrons is invited to our BALCONY (Rs. 1) and 1st Class (As. 8) Seats with adequate arrangements for LADIES & FAMILIES.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—LAST WEEK
Presents.
Four Popular and favourite stars.
in
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
DORIS KENYON, ARLINE PRETTY
SHELDON LEWIS, MAHLON HAMILTON
FOUR EPISODES—EIGHT REELS.

Episode 12TH EYES IN THE WALL.
" 13TH JAWS OF THE TIGER.
" 14TH UNMASKING.
" 15TH GIRL OF THE PROPHECY.

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P. M.
Saturday and Sunday Extra show at 3-30 P. M.
Price as Usual
COMING NEXT WEEK
Kohinoor Photo-Play.
MINAL DEVI
Indian drama in 7 Reels.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

NOVELTY CINEMA

Last Three Chapters of
PLUNDER
starring
The World's Greatest Serial Star
PEARL WHITE.

Don't miss the concluding chapters. See the finale of this mysterious quest for treasure.

NEXT WEEK
One of the greatest British Film Drama ever produced.
FLAMES OF PASSION
Watch for further particulars.

TIME:—Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.
Other shows 5-15., 7., 8-45., and 10-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

Location Changed to Bhendi Bazar
NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL

TO-DAY SATURDAY, 16TH FEB. 1924 TO-DAY
2 MATINEE AT 5 P. M. 2
SHOWS. EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. SHOWS.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION—BHENDI BAZAR NEAR J. J. HOSPITAL.
PROF. SHANKER RAO
Presents
European and Indian Star Artists—Ladies and Gents all Refined,

A Mammoth Menagerie of Wild Beasts.

The Trained Wild Animals Exhibit by—
THE LION KING

Prof. Shanker Rao

with his assistants Kera and Kondia. A Marvellous performance and many new astonishing novelties. You should see this great show and get the greatest return for your money.

VISIT KARLEKAR'S

MATINEES
SAT. & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
Popular Prices.
Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. N. V. KARLE, Ag. Manager.

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p. m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY.
"TIME PLEASE"
CINEMA. at 6-30 p. m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
TRAILING WILD ANIMALS IN AFRICA

Empress Theatre.
To-Day at 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.,
"THE VIRGIN QUEEN".

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS

By Special request of its patrons.

Majestic Film Co's

first historical Super Production

Veer Durgadas.
Veer Durgadas.
Veer Durgadas.

Depicting the life of the greatest Rajpoot Warrior who challenged Aurangzib, defeated him and saved the Rajpoot honour and Freedom.

This week and to-day is your chance to see the BEST PICTURES of the season.

TIME RATES AS USUAL.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

S S Mantua, Armitage, Marseilles.
S S Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
S S Nirpura, Hughes, Sydney.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :
S S Malwa, Le Mare, Marseilles.
S S Borelis, Waves, Singapore.
S S Romeo, Macdonald, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Koranna for Hull.
Steamer Varela, for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lingfield for Antwerp.
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.

S S Mantua :—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Mantua, 5889 tons, Captain A B Armitage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavihar :—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavihar, 3381 tons, Captain J F H Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Nirpura :—The B I S N Company's steamer Nirpura, 5961 tons. Captain J H Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a general cargo and coal.

S S Malwa :—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Malwa, 5935 tons, Captain W R Le Mare, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station (at 1 p.m.) for Marseilles, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Romeo :—The F F Campbell Company's steamer Romeo, 3236 tons, Captain J Macdonald, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, February 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfels 3766, K'chi N F, Graham & Co.
2 Malwa, 5904, London 16-2, M M & Co.
3 City of Harvard 4410, L'pool, 23/2 K N. and Co.
4 Kanderkerk 3623, Cal. 16/2, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Karoa 2607, Durban, 20/2, M M & Co.
6 Mandala 5190, K'chi 15/2 M M & Co.
8 Jalavihar 3381 N F., N F, S S N Co.
9 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
13 Nile 3260 N Y. 18/2, Vol Bros.
14 Genova, 4267 Genova 15-2 M Italiana.
15 Pinve 4634, N F, Graham & Co.
16 Sicilia 4188 Shanghai, 24/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Zayani 2627, N F, N F, H S Shushtary.
2 Olympia 3266 Glasgow 21/2 Graham and Co.
3 Barala 1899, P. Gulf 21/2, M M & Co
5 Ryokai Maru, 2864, Kobe, 14/2, O S Kaisha
7 Moji Maru 2192, Kobe, 28/2 N Y K.
9 Cl. Sinclair 3291 U K 18/2 J F and Co.
10 & 11 Borneo Maru 4264, Kobe, 15/2, O S Kaisha.
14 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 2072, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Silvio Pellico 330, K'chi 16/2 L Triestino.
D & E Romeo 3236, Colombo 17/2 F F C & Co
F Ormara 2972, Rangoon, N.F., M M & Co.
K Borghild, 2158 N F, N F, S S N Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/2, O. S. Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agents P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co
Delta, due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia, due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea, due about 16th May Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Catalia due about 24th February, Agent and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 18th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth due about 23rd February, Agent J F Co.
Croxteth Hall due about 15th February Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 26th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 26th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 12th March Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streetfkerk due about 15th February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Hoogkerk due about 8th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 25th March Agent E D Saseoon Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Overe due about 15th February Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.
Nippon due about 25th February Agent L Y Co.
Gerania due about 15th March Agent L T Co.
Pilena due about 18th March Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castelporziano due about 21st February Agent M Italiana.
Aquileta due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 17th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 24th February Agent N Y K.
Alps Maru due about 1st March Agent O S K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

S S Olympia for Glasgow—562 cwt linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamad; 160 bales Itarsi hemp, C Peraj.z

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—2060 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 500 cwt Lintils, E D Sassoon; 56 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 800 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros. 2060 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—200 bales wool F P, F F Campbell and Co., 34 bales cotton waste, M. Chandulal; 105 cwt rape seed, C Jivanlal; 22 bales wool raw, C Chaganmal; 21 bales wool raw, S Ranchodas; 36 bales wool raw, H Ramgopal; 35 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal, 114 bales wol raw, D Kondanmal 103 bales wool raw, C Ramsurup; 20 bales wool raw, R Veerchand; 735 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—200 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros. 110 bales raw cotton, B Gordhandas; 300 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Wartenfels for Rotterdam: 50 bales cotton fly, Cotton Waste Trading; 63 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 416 cwt mustard seed, J Dayal.

S S Wartenfels for Antwerp:—60 bales cotton fly, Indo Japan Cotton Mfg. 220 bales raw cotton, E Spinner; 112 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Bremen:—440 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 715 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Wartenfels for Malmio:—32 bales cotton fly, Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg. 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—500 cwt. poppy seed, Rally Bros.; 20 cwt cardamoms, C Jivanlal and Co., 140 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co., 235 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 275 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co., 308 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 2 pots Palma Rosa Oil Volkart Bros. 6 cwt. ajma seed, Dewajee Damodar; 6 cwt soowa seed, Dewajee Damodar, 5 cwt warcali seed, Dewajee Damodar.

S S Wartenfels for Amsterdam:—7 cwt. cheese in tins, P Simons and Co.

S S City of Harvard for Dunkirk:—1962 cwt. ground nuts, Gerie Ltd.; 1430 bales raw cotton Japan Coton T Co. 110 bales raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas; 330 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co. 800 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Koranna for Hull:—9000 cwt linseed Rally Bros. 7000 cwt rape seed, Rally Bros.

S S Nilo for Philadelphia:—172 cases goat's skin, Deccan Trading Co. 94 bales goat's and cows tail hairs, Charles Booth and Co.

S S Lingfield for Dunkirk:—3000 cwt. ground nuts, Strauss and Co.

S S Maindy Court for New York:—6000 cwt. castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 705 bales cotton waste, Birla Bros.; 8000 cwt caster seed, Rally Bros.; 200 cwt ajwa seed, Amin and Sons, 500 bales raw cotton Rally Bros.; 29 bales woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, 57 bales persian lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 75 bales cotton waste, B. Meyer, 6000 cwt myrobollams, P. Mathuradas;

S S Mantua for London:—200 cwt rape seed, Rally Bros.; 1880 cwt Indian gram, Rally Bros.; 775 cwt kalsmiss V Motiram and Co.

S S King Fredrick for Hull:—19500 cotton seed, Rally Bros.; 400 cotton seed, Mitsu Bussan Kaisha.

S S Silva Pelico for Trieste—440 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 220 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 275 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 165 bales raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros. 385 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Silvia Pelico for Venice:—275 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 110 bales raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 110 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—375 cwt. Colombo roots, E S Abdool Karim, 200 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—2 cases ivory K R Sauri and Sons.

S S Barneo Maru for Moji:—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Borneo for Kobe.—200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Jeypore for Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co., 270 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 400 ables raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Jeypore for Osaka:—450 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Lahore for Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Lahore for Kobe:—2000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Ula for Yokkaichi:—400 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Ula for Kobe.—600 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 15.

S S Jalapalaka from Moulmein. Agents—Scindia Steam Navigation Co.:—70063 bags rice, 59 bags jaggery, 362 bags white beans, 590 bags arrecanuts, 29 bags cotton seed, 90 bundles coir rope 2 jottas kakadings, 1 case gandhy medicine, 48 cases catch, 1 case red dye, 50 cases Tea, 150 bundles old gunnies, 75 bundles M. Fibre, 3 cases bundles household goods,.

S S Wenkfield from Calcutta. Agents M M and Co.:—7944 tons coal.

S S Karoa from Durban. Agents M M and Co.:—2506 tons col, 2473 bags copra, 440 bags caju nuts, 16 bags cassia, 148 bags cauris, 10 bags shells, 1 case T. shells, 214 tusks ivory, 1 load hippo teeth, 48 bundles hides, 518 numbers coco de mer, 1 case bacon and ham, 52 cases silver coins, 894 bundles cloves, 796 bales cotton goods.

S S Koranna from Lourenco Marquess, Agents.—Turner Morrison and Co.:—5468 tons coal.

S S Brenta from Trieste. Agents—Lloyd Triestino S N Co.—1 case safety matches, 1 bale cotton goods.

S S Macedonia from China. Agents M M and Co.—219 cases silk goods, 11 boxes silk goods, 26 cases and 6 bundles raw silk, 6 cases pines, 2 cases macasar fish, 2 cases cotton goods, 482 slabs tin, 160 packages, 402 cases and 6 crates Tea, case brassware.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF BALLIA DISTRICT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BALLIA, February 11.

The report of the Economic Committee published in the "Leader" was received with great alarm and consternation by the people. The people of the District assembled in a meeting, held on 10th February, in the premises of the Meston School, Pandit Lachminarain Achari, Honorary Magistrate and Premier Rais of the district presiding. The following resolution was passed. "That the people of this district express their deep resentment and sorrow at the suggestion at the Economic Committee recommending the abolition of Ballia district and strongly protest against this recommendation which will have disastrous effect on the moral and material progress of the district.

PATHAN PRISONER'S HEART'S DESIRE

BEGS FOR A GANDHI CAP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, February 14.

The Bandra Police Station on the Bandra Hill Road consists mostly of a row of cells the prisoners in which can be seen by people walking along the road. In one of these cells, among others, a Pathan under trial prisoner is locked up. He shouts out when he sees any one passing by wearing the white Gandhi cap earnestly begging of them to give him one such cap for his spiritual comfort. He also sings songs in praise of Mahatma Gandhi and at short intervals bursts out in fervent ejaculations of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai." "Maulana Mahomed Ali-ki-Jai", "Maulana Shaukat Ali-ki-Jai."

Be it said to the credit of the Police that they do not consider that the Pathan for such behaviour in his cell deserves to be gagged.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.914 in.
Temperature of air		75.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..		64.7 "
Dew point		57.1 "
Relative humidity of Air ..		53.% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air		83.9 "
Minimum " "		66.9 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N,NNW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	190

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D.D. 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 9/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 645
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 715
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 705
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 151½
Bank's buying 60D/st D. P. Rs. 145½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 169
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs 243
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 167.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 331
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.30-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 96.75
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.70
London—Brussels Frcs. 112.00
London—Rome Liras 99.00
London—Berlin Marks .....
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

	London, Feb. 14.
Tele. Transfers ..	1/5 1/32 Firm
Bar Gold ..	£ 4—16—2 ..
Bar Silver Spot ..	34 1/16 Quiet.

	London, Feb. 14.
Rentes 5%	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 15/16

Closing Tone of silver:—quiet only small business.

Discount, Bank of England Rate	4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.
Interest day to day loans	3
Interest, 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 14.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	9685
„ „ „ Germany ..	
„ „ „ „ Italy	9912
Stockholm	16.48
Christiania	32.10
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	24.73
Belgium .. .. .. 112.15 |	13/2
Athens .. .. .. 25.000 |	
13th Cuban Sugar March, Value	30/3

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 15. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 9/32
Fcc Demand	645
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	243
Japan	152
Singapore	167

Market—Steady.

	London, Feb. 14.
Demand Bills	430.50

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 14.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 11/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22 1/2
TIN BLOCK	282 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 14.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 ..	£ 86 5/8
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 100
Consols 2 1/2%	56 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	63
Govt. Securities 3%	55 1/2

	London, Feb. 14.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16/4/6
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16/5/0
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/15 3
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/15/0
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/14/9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/10/0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/13/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 82/4/0

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Bar gold ready, s. 99-2
Silver ready, d. 34-1
Silver forward, d. 33-15
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and Steady. India sold, China bought, London speculators are buying.

GOLD

Bombay, Feb. 14.

Ready :—25—15—0
Vaida. Opening Highest Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Maha 26—0—6 25—15—0 25—15—0
Faga 25—0—6 25—15—0 25—15—0
Teji Mandi.
Maha 0—2—0
Faga 0—6—6
Tone :—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Ready :—81—12—0			
Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha 82—4—0 ..	81—14—0	81—14—0	
Fagan 82—10—0 ..	82—4—0	82—4—0	

Teji Mandi
Maha 0—12—0
Togan 1—10—0
Tone :—Market quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 66/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 75/8

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1280, India 77/8, Central Bank 25/8 and Eastern Bank 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 417/8, Apolla 26/4, Bombay Cotton 580, Bombay Dyeing 690, Bradbury 490, Century 341/8, Central India 468/12, Colaba Land 160, Coorla 135xd., Crescent 232/8, Dawn 565 Edw. Sassoon 218/12, Fazulbhoy 785xd., Finlay 630, Globe 60, Gokak 112/8, Ind. Bleaching 180, Ind-Malwa 395, Kastorchand 180, Khatao 235, Kohinoor 1275x, Luxmi Cotton 5000, Madhowji 246/4, Meyer Sassoon 162/8, Morarji 3900xd., New Great 485, New City 300, Pabani 340, Pearls 525/8, Phoenix 445, Shapurji 322/8, Simplex 315, Swadeshi 468/12, Tata Mill 300 and Vishnu Cotton 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 220, B. Burma 328/12, Bombay Burma N. I. 73/12, British Burma Pet. 6/5, Bombay Tramway 88/12, Bombay Steam 88/12, Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ord. 81/4, Katni Defd. 205, New India 14, Shivrajpur 40/8, Tata Iron Ord. 27, Tata Iron Defd. 105 and Scindia Steam 7/12.

	London, e. 14.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/4
Hongkong	£ 130
National Bank	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12 1/4

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

JUTES GOING STRONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

The Imperial Bank of India has raised its rate of interest on demand loans to 9 per cent.

In Jutes in spite of the rise in the bank rate, share values hardly shewed any weakness and considerable number of Howrahs changed hands with Clive to a lesser extent. The higher denominations continued in very fair demand among them being Cheviot, Kinnison and Fort Gloster at full rates. Gondalpara recorded a material advance and among the ten rupee stocks Empire, Reliance and Northbrook were good features. In cottons there was no change to record. In coals a very fair enquiry existed for Standard, Burrakur, Kalapahari, Bengal Nagpore and Union with few shares offering paucity of sellers account for the restricted trade taking place in this section. In teas the demand has broadened out owing to continued good prospects, Jutlibari being the best feature to-day. In miscellaneous British India Corporation ordinary and Marshalls were prominent with a good enquiry otherwise nothing of any importance was registered. In banks Imperials were very scarce. Government securities were unaltered generally. The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities—6 per cent bonds 1926 101.

Cottons—Dunbar 178, Kesoram 5/8.

Jutes Alliance 486, Anglo India 365, Auckland 155, Birla 7/10, Caledonian 483, Cheviot 251/8, Clive 30, Craig 5/8, Dalhousie 330, Delta 467/8, Empire 47, Fort Gloster 750, Fort William 270, Gondalpara 780, Howrah 30/2, Hukumchand ord 8/8, Kannarrah 387, Kelvin 735, Kinnison 904/8, Lansdowns 256/8, Lothias 375, New Central 502, Northbrook 45/4, Orient 188, Presidency 6/8, Reliance 47/8, Standard 350, Union 425, Waverley 8.

Coals—Burrakur 37/8, Damagurriah 10/8, Deolo 30, Gopalichuck 16/12, Nazira 10/10, New Beerbhoom 34, South Karanpura 12/8, Sudamdih 2.

Miscellaneous:—Reliance Firebricks 5/12, Lever Brothers pref 10, Britannia Building and Iron 3, Marshall and Co. 4/15, B I Corporation 7/4, Burma Finance 216, Britannia Biscuits 9/4, Fairbairn Lawson 2/12, Indian Plate Kids 1/8, Indo Burma Tin 7/12, Cawnpore Sugar 36, New Savan Sugar 8/12.

Tea Companies—East India 15/10, Eastern Tegal 6/12, Gleb Tea 22/8, Hassimara 64/8, Jutlibari 15/12, Teesta Valley 27/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and one thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one sixteenth pence.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Spill	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Spill
		Feb. h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	15	1 18	29 3	8	7 35	17 0
		13 31	27 3		6 12	17 1
S.	16	8 36	24 6	17	3 27	21 0
		22 5	26 5		15 3	17 9
M.	18	9 35	25 3	18	4 13	20 1
		22 37	27 8		15 50	17 0
Tu.	19	10 10	26 2	19	4 50	19 2
		23 12	28 6		16 32	16 3
W.	20	11 7	27 0	20	5 23	18 3
		23 44	29 0		17 13	15 9
Th.	21	11 47	27 8	21	5 51	17 6
					17 49	15 7

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

A further substantial decline of 109 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market declined on Wall St. Southern and heavy speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 26 points lower. The market declined on long liquidation. The consumption of the American Mills was 5,77,000 bales for the month of January as compared with 482,000 bales in December 1923 and 619000 bales last year.

Advices from America this morning report a further sharp decline and we are altogether at a loss to understand the reason for the weakness and have upto now not received any information from Home regarding the same. So far as we can judge the position of the market remains unchanged and we expect that the figures of supply and demand must ultimately make the influence felt so that we adhere to our opinion that it is advisable to buy in the present weak market.

In sympathy with the further sharp decline in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened easy this morning at Rs. 597 for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May f.c. Rs. 12 lower than yesterday's closing rate. At the opening on buying by several Offices, the prices jumped to Rs. 601. Around this level some other Offices and Jobbers sold which caused the price to decline to Rs. 596. However this price did not maintain as on further buying by Offices and prominent Marwari Shroffs, advanced to Rs. 602 the same rate ruled at 4 p.m. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 602½ and going upto Rs. 605 on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Jobbers closed steady at Rs. 604½.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opening at Rs. 576 advanced sharply to Rs. 580 on buying by Offices. The prices, then going down by half a rupee, further improved to Rs. 582½ on buying by an European firm. Around this level, Offices came out as sellers which caused the price to decline to Rs. 576. The values then gradually recovered to Rs. 582 on buying by Marwari Shroffs, the same rate being quoted at 4 p.m. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 583 and going down by a rupee, jumped to Rs. 588 on buying by Offices. Around this level an European firm sold with the result that the prices gave way to Rs. 583. The market again touching Rs. 585 on buying by Marwari Shroffs declined to Rs. 580 on selling by some other Offices, but later on the prices gradually recovered to Rs. 586 on buying by Marwari Shroffs, the same rate ruled at 4 p.m. F.G.M.G. Bengal March and May was nominally quoted at Rs. 516 and Rs. 522 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and dull yesterday; there was very little doing by exporters, while spinners were out of the market.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 15th February says:—

New York market 14th February 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
32.87	Mar.	32.87	32.56—31	31.78	—109
33.00	May.		32.70—30	33.05	—95
31.85	Jul.			30.51	—113
27.76	Oct.			27.20	—56
27.33	Dec.			26.75	—58

Telegraphic market dvices: March highest 33.10, lowest 31.75 range 135 points. Heavy speculative selling, Wall St. selling, and Southern selling, catching stop orders. Only demand on limits down.

Liverpool market 14th February 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
18.78	Mar.	18.76—02	18.86+68	18.52	—26
18.81	May.	18.77—04		18.55	—26
18.39	Jul.			18.14	—25
16.24	Oct.	16.23—01	16.24	16.04	—20
Egyptian,					
22.20	Mar.			22.01	—19
20.83	Nov.			20.60	—23

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 325,000 bales.

(2) Small featureless market, somewhat better tone. Spot sales 5,000.

(3) New York cables: Week ending 12th February rainfall as follows: In Central Texas Northwest Texas, Oklahoma, Northern Lohsiana, and Southern Arkansas half to one inch; balance of the belt none to half inch.

(4) American cross rate 429 3/4, March highest 18.92, lowest 18.44, range 48 points. Despite very bullish January United States consumption figures 577,000 bales, market broke on decline in New York, stopless orders and lack of support.

In reply to our enquiry as to how many hours per week Lancashire spinners are working now, and as to whether they think the Ballot will favour adoption 3 day week, our Liverpool friends cabled us as under:

"No organized short time at present. While majority in favour of adoption, do not think will obtain requisite majority 80 per cent."

January consumption U. S. A. Mills 577,000 bales, compared with 462,000 in December 1923. Comparison with previous years.

January	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
	577000	310000	526000	366000	592000

Another of our Liverpool friends cabled us on the 13th instant as under. "Possible organized short time in Lancashire depressing the market. Bears very aggressive."

Alexandria market 14th February 1924.

Previous close 44.30, Delivery March, Opening 44.35 minus 15.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Feb. 15
Fully Good Broach April/May ..	604 1/2
„ Bengal ..March ..	522
„ Bengal ..May ..	526
Fine Oomra. ..March ..	585
„ „ ..May ..	590

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 15.

Description. Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	560	550	535
M. G. Oomra No. 3	605	595	590
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	635	625	610
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	620	610	595
M. G. Broach	645	635	625
M. G. Mathia	569	559	545
M. G. Khandesh	595	585	570

E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 15

Fully Good Broach	..April/May ..	602
Fully Good Bengal	..March ..	516
Fully Good Bengal	..May. ..	520
Fine Oomra ..	..March. ..	580
Fine Oomra ..	..May. ..	584
Good Southerns	..May/June ..	617

Liverpool, Feb. 14. To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. Liverpool.		
M. U. G. O. C.	Mar.	.. 18.52—26
	May	.. 18.55—26
	July	.. 18.14—25
	Oct.	.. 16.04—20

Liverpool, Feb. 14, To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January ..	..
February ..	..
March ..	18.31+03
April ..	..
May	18.35+04
June	..
July	18.40+01
August	..
September	..
October	16.24
November	..
December	..
January	..
February—March	22.25
Egyptians—May ..	22.35
„ July ..	22.52

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15, To-day's Prices

Months.		
February	—	
March	18.16—36	
April	—	
May	18.20—35	
June	18.10—34	
July	17.81—33	
August	—	
September	—	
October	15 80—24	
November	—	
December	—	
January	—	
February	—	
Egyptions March.	21.65	
„ May.	21.80	
„ July.	22.00	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14. To-day's Price

Months.	
February	18.41+27
March	18.52+26
April	18.53+26
May	18.55+26
June	18.44+27
July	18.14+25
August	17.39+24
September	16.57+20
October	16.04+23
November	15.72+20
December	15.62+20
January	15.54+21
February	15.51+21

Tone:—Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	12.65
„ „ Fully Good	13.05
„ „ Fine	13.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	13.60
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	14.10
„ „ „ Fine	14.60
M. G. Broach, Good	15.70
„ „ Fully Good	16.10
„ „ Fine	16.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.55
„ „ Fully Good	12.95
„ „ Fine	13.35

Liverpool, Feb. 14. Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp..	1,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid Americans spot quiet demand		1399
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		22.90
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	32.56
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May ..	32.72
	July ..	31.32
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. ..	32.66
„ „ „ „	May. ..	32.16

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 13.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..		33,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..		1,000
„ Continent		11,000
Futures at New York, Mar. ..	..	32.87—21
„ May ..	..	33.00—24
„ July ..	..	31.65—23
„ Oct. ..	..	27.76—14
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	33.20— 0
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	33.13—12
Futures, „ „ Mar..	..	32 99—18
„ „ „ May..	..	32.42—24
FairRio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	14 1/4
Silver U. S. mined ..	..	65 4 1/

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Feb. 14. To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	Mar. ..	31.78—1.09
	May ..	32.05— .95
	July ..	30.52—1.13
	Oct. ..	27.20— .56

AMERICAN MARKETS.

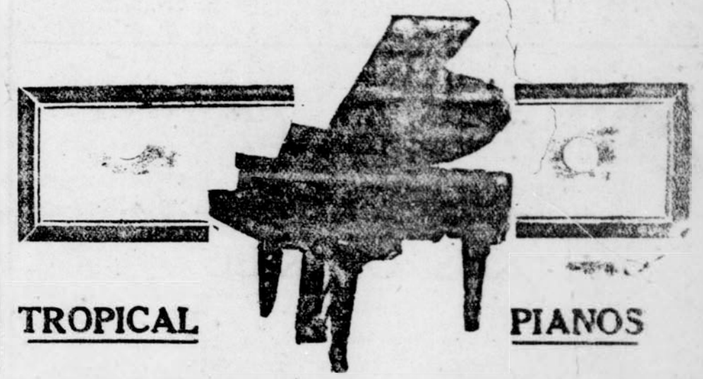
New York, Feb. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..		12,000
„ „ to Continent		14,000
Futures at New York March ..		31.78—1.09
„ „ „ May..		32.05—95
„ „ „ July ..		30.52—1.13
„ „ „ Oct. ..		27.20— .56
Spot Cotton at New York ..		32.15—1.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		32.38—.95
Futures „ „ Mar. ..		31.92—1.07
„ „ May ..		31.40—1.02
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		14 1/4
Silver U. S. mined		65 1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 14 To-day's Price.

Months.	
February	21.91—19
March	22.01—19
April	22.08—19
May	22.15—18
June	22.21—18
July	22.28—18
August	21.88—23
September	21.48—23
October	21.00—21
November	20.60—23
December	20.30—23
January	20.30—23



TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for:—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 15 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	39 0 0	6 6 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 5 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	13 3 0	13 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 13 0	13 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	73 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 ..	70 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Black ..	64 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 8 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	71 0 0	14 8 0
Mowrasced	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	13 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	41 0 0	5 15 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Groundnut M/	71 8 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 F/M.	15 12 0	..
Gujarat castor seed vishak	68 8 0	..
Wheat, A/M	7 0 6	
Linseed A/M	12 15 0	

WHEAT

London, Feb. 14

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	42/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs F/M	42/—
AUSTRALIAN :—F. Cargoes Paid	46/—
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers ..	32/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs, C.I.F M/J Buyers	44/6
Tone:—Dull.	
Barletta Russo 64 lbs. ..	44 1/8

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 14

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers.	£ 19 3/4
Tone—Quiet but Steady.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net	
„ Months Jan./Aug. Done Sellers	41/9
„ Sellers etc. May/Aug. Paid	38/9

JAVA SUGAR

London Feb. 14.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	33
July Sellers	27/6
July Sept. Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept Sellers	26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	28/7

METALS.

	London, Feb. 14.
English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 66 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 60 1/2
Copper Braziers	„ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	„ 7 13/16
Hard Spelter Nominal	„ 30 1/2
Corrugated sheets	£ 18 7/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb. 15. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb. 15 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	76 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	76 0 0
Copper	2/	76 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Pancheka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat-Klai		69 0 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		75 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 14.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr.	12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.	13 3/8
Tone:—Quiet Easier.	

MESSRS. ABDULLA JUSAB & CO.

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

	Wallace Bomay Union.	
Superfine ..	18/8	18/ 17/8
House-hold ..	17/4	16/8 16/
Export	17/	16/ 15/8
Ata No. 3 ..	13/	12/8 12/8
Bran, Coarse ..	1/	1/ 1/
Bran, Fine	1/	1/ 1/
Soji	19/	18/8 18/
Rawa	18/8	18/8 18/

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	1 0 3
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	..
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 9
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 3
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 6
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	1 14 0
Jaapn ..	..No. 42/2	2 2 0
Ja an ..	..No. 20	1 3 0
Japan ..	..No. 32	1 10 3

RECEIPTS

Bombay, Feb. 14

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 13, 1924.

Cotton	29851 Bales.
Wheat	5119 Ows.
Linseed	6911 „
Rape, etc., ...	6762 „
Gingellyseed	5649 „
Poppyseed	96
Groundnuts	3309 „
Castorseed	7548 „
Rice	3280 „
Myrabollams	4643 „
Cottonseed	89.0 „
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	3250 „
Juwar	1882 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	539 „
Bajri	1482 „
Coal	6750 Tons

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Pres, Big Meeting, Fifth Day.
Alexandra Institution Diamond Jubilee Variety Entertainment in St. Xavier's College at 5 p.m.
General eting of the Journalists' Association of India 5 p.m. Servants of India Society Hall.
S. S. "Ewa" with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Parsi adrers of Mahatma to meet at Sir C. Jehan Hall: Thanksgiving Jashan ceremony, 6 p.m. prayer meeting 6-15 p.m. Lady Petit preside.
Mr. A. Dehevi's lecture on "Students and publicife", Muslim Student's Union Hall Chowty, 6 p.m., Mr. Justice Mulla to presid

SUNDAY, February 17.

Catholi Gymkhana—Annual Athletic Sports, commencing at 2-30 p.m.
Princep Tannan's lecture on "India's Fiscal Policy," Muslim students' Union Hall, Chowtty 6 p.m. Hon. Sir I. Rahimtoola to presi
Public eeting to express sorrow at death of Mr. J R. Mehta, Ghatkoper Congress Office, 8-30 m.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.
FIST DAY OF GANDHI MONTH.

Public eeting: Address on "Gandhi and our Duty Seth Poonjabhai Thackersey Chawl, New Chinchbander Road, Mandvi, 5 p.m. Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar to preside.
Ladie public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 3-30 p.m., Mrs. Janji J. Petit to preside.
New Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, at Marwadi Vidyalay, 3 to 5 p.m. (for ladies), 5 to 8 p.m. (to all.)

TUESDAY, February 19.

Anniversary celebration of the death of G. K. Gchale. Mr. Vimadalal, Solicitor, to presie, 6-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb 16 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 7m. Sunset 6h. 52m.
Feb 17 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 6m. Sunset 6h. 53m.
Feb. 18 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
Fe. 19 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 5m. Sunset 6h. 55m.
Fe. 20 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 4m. Sunset 6h. 41m.
Fe. 21 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 4m., Sunset 6h. 41m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Received a note-book bound in Morocco leather from Mohanlal Dossabhai Shah, Bookseller and Stationer Rajkot.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s s "Karoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 7th instant arrived Port Said at 1 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day.
The P and O Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 9th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH & CO., (India) LTD

Messrs. Butlleworth and Co (India) Ltd., who are well-known in the East have their representative now resident in Bombay. Mr S. W. Tanks, Apollo Hotel, Bombay. The latest legal and medical books are always available at the lowest rates. Appointments can be made by letter or telephone (No. 20175.)

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. S. V. Phadnis, M. A., to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Misconceptions about Buddhism."

GITA CLASS.

Swami Vishwananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the Gita class (in English) from 6 to 7 p.m. to-day in the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The Swami will conduct the weekly Vedanta Class at the Sri Rama Krishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz, at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday). Both the classes are open to the public.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

The 17th Anniversary Day of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and the 77th Birthday of the Right Rev. C. W. Leadbeater falling on Sunday (the Adyar Day) will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when short speeches by Mr. Carl Gross, Miss Mithan A. Tata, Mr. R. S. Bhagwat and Mr. K. J. B. Wadia in English and Vernaculars will be delivered appropriate to the occasion followed by devotional music and songs. Mr. F. J. Billa will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT GHATKOPAR.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar, under the auspices of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, will be held tomorrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Congress Office compound, to express sorrow at the premature death of Mr. Mansukhlal Ravjibhai Mehta. The Executive Committee of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee passed a resolution expressing its profound sorrow at the premature death of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta, and recording his services as a sincere national worker.

BOMBAY BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League Mr. N. S. Phadke, M.A. will lecture on "Birth Control and its critics" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m., at the R. L. Trust Hostel Hall above Chowpati Post Office, Girgaon. Sheth R. B. Lotwala will preside. All are cordially invited.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Pathare Prabhu Literary Amateurs will give a benefit performance in aid of the G.M.C.H.S.U's Poor Boys' Fund, to-morrow (Sunday at Bombay Theatre; Grant Road, "Mavashicha Moru," which is a Marathi version of Charlie's aunt by Mr. V. A. Jayakar. Time 8-45 p.m. Tickets Rs. 5 to annas 8.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee on Monday (the 18th instant) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Seth Poonjabhai Thakersey Chawl, New Chinchbander Road, Mandvi. Sjts. Balubhai T. Desai, Kanvar Ahmed, J. G. Nensey, Dr. J. V. Vora and others will speak on "Gandhi and our Duty." Sjt. K. P. Khadilkar will preside.

LATE MR. GOKHALE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The anniversary celebration of the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be held this year on Tuesday (the 19th instant) at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society when Mr. V. J. Vimadalal Solicitor, will deliver an address on the "Life of the great patriot."

GIRGAUM D. C. C.

Residents of Girgaum Ward are requested to join in large numbers as members of the Girgaum District Congress Committee in order to carry on intensive propaganda for enlisting members to the Congress, collection of T. S. Fund, hawking Khaddar, etc., during Gandhi month (from 18th February to 18th March.) Those willing to join are required to register their names at the Girgaum D. C. C.

GANDHI MONTH.

MANDVI KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee, a Khadi and Swadeshi Goods Exhibition will be held at Mandvi, from 10th March 1924 to 18th March, both days inclusive.

All kinds of goods made in India will be allowed for sale and as exhibits. But as far as cloth is concerned, only the handspun and handwoven Indian cloth will be allowed. Stalls for sale 10ft. by 10ft. will be provided by the exhibition authorities at the rate of Rs. 40 per stall.

All the samples to be kept as exhibits will be gratefully accepted. Advertisers have got a good opportunity since advertisement posters will be allowed on the exhibition walls.

For further particulars intending exhibitors may apply to the secretaries—Messrs. N. H. Belgaumwala and B. N. Mehisheri, C/o The M. D. C. C. Union Society, Mandvi, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In July 1923 you were good enough to publish at my request portion of my 4th half yearly report submitted by me to the Court as Official Liquidator of the Company for the information of the public in general and the large number of shareholders and creditors of the Company in particular. I have now submitted my 5th half yearly report to the Court and the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge has authorised me to publish for general information certain portion of it through the local papers and I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the enclosed extract of my report to the Court in your valuable papers along with this letter.

I may further add that inspite of the publication of the six monthly reports several shareholders continue to write to me as Liquidator making inquiries but I regret my inability to reply to such individual enquires. My office will be glad to give the shareholders any further information they want if they will please attend personally.

The creditors of the Company are also informed that till all the claims made against the company are finally decided by the Court it is not possible for me to declare any further dividend in respect of the claims already admitted by the Court and that when the Court directs me to declare such dividend I shall inform them individually.—Yours, etc.

N. U. MOOS.
Official Liquidator.

The following is an extract from the Official Liquidator 5th half yearly report submitted to the Chamber Judge on 1st February 1924:—

The Official Liquidator of the Anglo India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd., (In liquidation) begs to submit to His Lordship the Hon'ble the Chamber Judge his 5th half yearly Report and Statement of Account and Balance Sheet showing receipts and disbursements made by him for the period commencing from the 1st day of July 1923 to the 31st day of December 1923 duly verified by an affidavit annexed hereto.

2. From the Balance Sheet marked "B" it will be seen that the assets realised and brought to credit during the period under report amount to Rs. 56,635-8-6 excluding the balance of Rs. 74,433-13-4 brought over from the last Balance Sheet, and payments made amount to Rs. 47,122-11-5 including a sum of Rs. 6682-1-2 paid to the remaining proved creditors of the Company on account of 1st dividend at 8 annas in the rupee leaving an investment of Rs. 57,37,-8-6 in 5 per cent Bonds of the face value of Rs. 60,000 and cash Balance of Rs. 26,059-1-11 as shown in such Balance Sheet. The Liquidator holds in all Government securities of the face value of Rs. 3,76,000 and they are kept in safe custody with the Imperial Bank of India.

3. The Commission issued in the misfeasance summons to examine Mr. Spaul, one of the Directors in England has now been returned unexecuted as he refused to pay the necessary fees of the Commission, and the misfeasance summons taken out against the Directors and Officers of the Company, which has been adjourned for hearing into the Court will be set down on Board for final hearing in this month.

4. During the period under report a sum of Rs. 47377-13-2 has been recovered on account of the arrears of allotment money from the contributories. Owing to the hard times prevailing at present the Liquidator has allowed with the sanction of the Court some of the deserving contributories to pay the amounts due by them by instalments. A very large amount is yet to be recovered and the Liquidator is now proceeding in execution against the defaulters and execution has already been taken out against some of the defaulting contributories. The suits filed against the Company by the creditors whose claims have been disputed by the Liquidator are still pending.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Our market has been slightly weaker, and in face of the continued slack demand, prices have been easier to some extent all round. Cotton has also been irregular, and although the stocks with the dealers are not large, and the settlement of the Mill Strike is not yet in sight, purchases are in small lots only and just sufficient for their immediate requirements, for, the dealers are much afraid of these high prices, tight money, tiresomely slack demand and the uncertainty of the situation. Turnover has been much smaller, and it seems as though nobody takes any interest in Yarns.

English Yarns have been slowly selling. Fresh business has been in small lots only, as the difference in prices between the two countries prevents large business. Inquiries are there, but the actual business booked is much smaller.

Japanese Import Houses have been silent throughout owing to irregularity in Exchange and violent fluctuations in Sampin rates. They are not able to book any big lots of importance as the dealers would not pay any higher rates. There is some demand for the ready and near shipment Yarns at a price, but offers from the otherside do not suit our buyers. In the latter part of the week, ready rates have gone down by ¼ anna owing to absence of buyers.

The Mill Strike continues and the end is not yet in sight. It does not seem at all improbable at the moment that the Millhands may not go to work on the 18th as expected in some quarters. The effect of the Strike on the Yarns is so far negligible as the demand is very slack and money very tight, although scarcity in certain yarns is felt. China is again weak, and our other buyers are not in a mood to effect large purchases at such high rates.

On the whole the position is not very hopeful and we do not look for any material change in our market, although it may show some changes here and there. We again repeat our advice to all those interested in Yarn Trade to be very cautious in all their operations, as these are very uncertain times.

Mr. Gangulee, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Calcutta is invited by the Organising Committee to attend the Fourth International Conference of Soil Scientists at Rome in May.—Reuter.

THE LATE MR. MEHTA.

H. H. MAHARAJAH OF RAJKOTE'S TRIBUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Feb 15.

The meeting of the Citizens of Rajkot city and the civil Station convened by the Rajkot State Representative Assembly was held last evening under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajkote when a good number of citizens had assembled to do honour to the deceased Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta. The resolution of condolence was moved by Mr. Shukla in a solemn speech in the course of which he referred to the autocratic and unjust act of the Agency in externing him from the Agency and keeping over orders until his death. Another resolution for the memorial of the late Mr. Mansukhlal was also unanimously passed. The Thakoresaheb in his remarks related his connections with the deceased from the year 1909 when Mr. Mansukhlal as jeweller brought to him in Bombay some diamonds but really precious jewels were presented to him by the late Mr. Mehta in the form of his views for the betterment of the people, public life and the State of Rajkot and Kathiawar. His Highness then referred to the origin of the Kathiawad Political Conference about which the late Mr. Mansukhlal had convinced him of its necessity. It was due to him that he believed in and still believes in the Kathiawad Political Conference and exhorted all to keep it alive as the right memorial to the deceased. His Highness could not forget the great trouble the deceased took with some of his colleagues of the Kathiawad Political Conference in pursuading the people of Rajkot to take interest in the Rajkot Representative Assembly and try to make it a success. His Highness in conclusion said, "Why should we be sorry? He lived his life, did his duty; and died with peace and satisfactions to himself. All honour to him."

There was a public meeting of the citizens of Limbdi on Tuesday last at Limbdi when a resolution of condolence was passed and sent to the deceased's family. Limbdi observed hartal on Monday.

ORDER AGAINST LATE MR' MEHTA-

QUESTION DISALLOWED IN ASSEMBLY.

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

An Orissa Member of the Assembly had put an interpellation re. the Prohibition Order against the entry of the late Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta whose sad death has been just announced and Mr. Manilal Kothari into the Agency Area of Rajkot. The question was disallewod by the President on the ground that it relates to a matter affecting the relations of the Governor-General in Council with an Indian State. It is strange to look upon the Agency Area as state territory. But I hear that these cases will be reconsidered by the Government of India when direct relations of the Kathiawar States with Delhi are established. In one case at least even if a reversal of decision comes it will be too late since Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta has passed away. It is to be hoped that the order against Mr. Kothari will be immediately rescinded as a bare act of justice.

MR. HALAI & CUTCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Allow me to welcome your correspondent Mr. Halai to journalist life, with the morals of which he does not agree, after his "Rip Van Winkle Slumber" and to assure him that his letter shows him in a new Avatar—an odd mixture of Pangloss and Pocucurante; who sees everything bright in Cutch and everything dark in Bombay. When this feeling of his due probably to his long slumber has passed away and he can write something better than rambling rigmarole, it will be time then to consider what he has to say. So far he has said nothing on the subject under discussion.

Mr. Halai's non-violence is more sturdy than mine, as it consists of Cutchi Docha which he takes in his hand but without the Baden Powell smile, as smiled Mr. Halai never in life or even in slumber. He goes further and suggests by innuendo the use of a shoe by referring to the Surat Congress incident. We thus know *his* non-violence.

I appreciate Mr. Hala's reference to the early part of my biography, but it would have been friendly if he had reserved it for my obituary notice, or may we take that it is but a prelude to giving his autobiography in the next letter he threatens us with, and from which may God and you Sir Editor, save your readers.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Feb. 14.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspicet of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday (the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for celebrating the first day of the Gandhi month; when Mr. B. N. Motiwala will deliver the first lecture on "Swadeshi Dharma." Mrs. Janji Jehangir Petit will preside. Women of all communities and of all shades of opinion are cordially invited to attend. The other two lectures of the series will be delivered on the 23rd instant and 1st proximo at the above-named place at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A concert of Indian music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 4-30 to 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. K. D. Pendulker, Proprietor of Shri Krishna Vidyalaya, Dadar. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

WILSON COLLEGE DAY.

GOVERNOR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

The students and staff of the Wilson College celebrated their Annual College Day on Thursday evening at the college premises when a large number of ex-students of the college and ladies and gentlemen were invited. His Excellency the Governor, who presided on the occasion, arrived punctually at 5 p.m. and was received by the students with shouts of joy as he entered the profusely decorated hall of the college. The proceedings commenced with a couple of beautiful songs one in Gujarathi by Miss Kabraji and the other by Mr. Deshpande, after which the Acting Principal welcomed the guests in a neat little speech.

In the course of his speech welcoming His Excellency Mr. Normand, the Acting Principal, siad:—

"This College is one of the oldest of the Colleges of the University of Bombay. It has a long and honourable record. We are proud of its traditions which go back for ninety years and we all, students and staff, realise our responsibility in carrying on these traditions and handing them on unimpaired to those who come after us.

The year that has passed since last College Day has been a happy and useful year. The work in the class room has been satisfactory. Our record in the University remains a good one, and we believe that our students in the pursuit of knowledge and of the ideals that make for a full and useful life, are at least as eager as those of other Colleges in India.

A large part of the activities of the College are managed by the students themselves. The corporate life encouraged by the college societies and the more intimate associations afforded by residence in the College Hostels bring together students of all communities, and induce habits of mutual respect and consideration which are so necessary when these students go out into the world.

The students and the staff come into contact in many ways other than in the somewhat formal atmosphere of the class room, a process which is as good for the staff as it is for the students.

This College was the pioneer in the higher education of women. This year we have 68 lady students on the roll, a larger number than we have had hitherto. We have had ladies on the teaching staff from time to time, and this year we have three.

The long looked for extension of the College main building has at last begun, to the interest as well as the discomfort of our community. Government has sanctioned the plans and has recommended a grant as funds are available. We trust that this recommendation will be accepted."

Education directed to the formation of character, and founded on a religious basis was the ideal before our predecessors. That remains our ideal to-day."

The report of the College Societies was then read out by Mr. Mahadevin after which His Excellency distributed prizes to scholars and to the successful competitors in various games—the prize-winners including several lady-students.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor then rose to deliver his speech. In doing so he received a great ovation. His Excellency said:—

Mr. Principal and Gentlemen, please allow me to thank you most sincerely for the very warm welcome which you, the staff and the students, have been good enough to give me to-day, and let me say that I am grateful for the opportunity of visiting the College so soon after my arrival in Bombay. I have the most grateful recollections of the informal welcome which the students gave me on the day I landed in the City.

During the time I have been here I have endeavoured to visit as many of the Colleges as possible, in order to make myself acquainted with the life of the students and to meet the younger generation. The student of to-day is the citizen of to-morrow, and on the citizen of to-morrow depends, to a degree difficult indeed to realise, the welfare and the progress of this great country.

You, the students of this College, start with the advantage of great collegiate traditions, and on your shoulders lies the heavy responsibility of maintaining these traditions. You are fortunate in the proud possession of a record dating back as far as 1834, and from that date until now the name and reputation of Wilson College has always stood nigh in the educational life in India. There has been a continued progress, and I am glad to know that you are now extending your College, which will afford much greater opportunity for further progress in the future. Government has, as special case, sanctioned a Building Grant up-to one-half of the estimated cost. this grant to be paid (under the terms of which your auhorities are aware) as soon as funds are available, and I feel sure that the discomfort which you are at present experiencing will be amply compensated by the greatly increased advantages which this extension will give.

"FRIENDLY RIVALRY IN SPORT."

I have listened with great interest to the report of the College Societies. As one who is a very firm believer in the great value of games from an educational point of view and who realises that a friendly rivalry in sport does much to cement friendship and to develop character, I congratulate you on your Gymkhana, and particularly on the fact that in your Eleven you have one who is so good a cricketer as to be a member of one of the Quadrangular Elevens. I am very glad to hear that you have a Debating Society, which, I hope, performs properly that most useful function of training its members in the difficult art of public speaking. Particularly I am pleased to hear of your Social Union, which is a movement of the greatest value, for it allows its members to study the social problems of the day and to have some appreciation of the difficulties of modern life.

When you leave College and plunge into your life's work, you will find ample opportunity of taking your part in endeavouring to give assistance to the solution of the multitude of problems which confront India and in fact, the whole world; and if all men and women would only apply such practical sympathy and understanding as is shown by the efforts of your Social Union, many of these problems would either decrease in magnitude or disappear altogether.

THE SCOUT MOVEMENT.

When your College days are over, I hope that many of you will take a lively interest in the Scout movement. This is a movement which, of course, has no Military signification, but is one to teach the generation younger than yourselves self-discipline and their duty to render service to others. By assisting in this movement, you on your part, will help these younger than you to become as I trust you yourselves will become) valuable citizens of the State. I feel convinced that you, as former students of this College have done, will always put in the foremost place in all your doings and undertakings, loyalty to your King-Emperor and to your country; and in again thanking you for asking me here to-day I wish every possible success in the future and prosperity in whatever walk of life he may enter."

His Excellency was then garlanded by a lady student amidst much display of youthful enthusiasm. After a vote of thanks was carried with acclamation His Excellency motored away amid ringing cheers.

MR. KASHIBHAI J. PATEL.

TO SUSPEND PRACTICE AS PLEADER?

A correspondent from Borsad wires under Thursday's date:—

"I have heard from reliable and responsible sources that the youngest brother of Messrs. Vallabhai and Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. Kashibhai J. Patel has decided to suspend his practice. He is a practising pleader in Borsad. An official announcement will be made by the President, Satyagraha Camp in a day or two."

PAREL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ENROLMENT OF NEW MEMBERS.

It has been decided to enrol at least 5,000 Congress Members from this Ward for the current year, if possible, before the 18th March. A large number of volnteers are necessary to carry on this work successfully. This Committee, therefore, appeals to all persons, who can spare some time for doing this national service, to call at the Committee's Office at No. 23, Ghaswalla Building, Parel, to receive the necessary instructions. A few persons have already volunteered their services, and they propose to commence work from today (Friday). Owing to unavoidable circumstances, these volnteers can find time only at night, say, between 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. when they will make door to door visits. The volunteers are few in number and the work before them is great. The public are, therefore, earnestly requested to co-operate with the volunteers in all possible ways, and make the endeavour a success. The volunteers will begin with the Sorab Building at 8 p.m.

LORRY DRIVER CRUSHED TO DEATH.

UNFORTUNATE SEQUEL TO ORDINARY COLLISION.

On Thursday evening between a tram car and a motor lorry at Reay Road, resulting in tragic consequences to one Hamdin, the motor-lorry driver who was caught between the lorry and the tram car and was crushed to death.

It appears that motor-lorry No. 500 belonging to the Union Flour Mill was being driven along Reay Road at 4-15 p.m. on Thursday by its licensed driver Hamdin Kadarbux. Tram car No. 102 driven by Sitaldin Budhai was also going in the same direction. The motor-lorry overtook the tram car on the left side of the road, and whilst passing it, the lorry driver, it has been alleged, swerved to the right in order to get on the tram track, as the road on the left was under repairs, and in doing so the rear portion of the lorry and the front of the tram car came in collison and the canopy prop and control box were wrenched off. The tram driver was injured and was removed to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment.

As this collision blocked up the traffic it was decided to remove the damaged tram-car by having it pushed from the rear by another tram trailer car. The driver of the motor lorry objected to this being done before the arrival of the police on the scene as he wished that the two vehicles should remain in their exact position until the police arrived to enable the police to ascertain through whose fault the collision had taken place. The tramway people, however, set the shunting cars in motion and the motor lorry driver, who was standing out the rear of his lorry moved between the lorry and the tram car in order to prevent teh tram car being pushed forward. Unfortunately Hamdin, the motor-lorry driver, was caught between the lorry and the damaged tram-car and was crushed to death. Hamdin's body was removed to the morgue and an inquest was held on it by the Coroner yesterday morning when Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-Law was present on behalf of the B.E.S. & Tramway Company Limited.

Ahmedkhan Noorsheher Khan, a motor driver in the same company said he was also driving a motor lorry on the Reay Road on that day. Deceased was a long way in front of him. When witness arrived near the Masjid on the Reay Road he saw a crowd and went up to it after stopping his lorry. Witness then saw the deceased jammed between the lorry and the front left hand corner of a single tram car. Witness had made a statement at the Police Station which was recorded there. Witness could not say what was written. Witness did not see any policeman. Witness wasparing attention to the deceased. Witness had the bales of cotton removed from the lorry of the deceased and as the lorry moved slightly the deceased fell down. He was dead. The Police then came, and a policeman and witness brought the deceased in witness' lorry to the morgue.

Questioned by Mr. Vicaji witness said the driver was dead when he was standing jammed between the lorry and the tram car. The lorry was off the tram track.

After some more evidence was recorded, further enquiry was adjourned.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN DECEMBER,

During the month of December, 1923, there were 44 companies registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs 2.60 lakhs, as against 36 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs 92 lakhs in the preceding month, and 49 companies and Rs 366 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounts for 23 companies with an authorised capital of Rs 1,82 lakhs, Burma 4 companies with Rs 32 lakhs, and Bombay 3 companies with Rs 28 lakhs. The largest flotation in December was Duncan Brothers & Co. Calcutta with an authorised capital of Rs 80 lakhs, followed by Fairweather Richard & Co. Rangoon, with Rs 30 lakhs and Mangalapuri (Mulund) Dairy Farming Cattle Breeding and Agricultural Association Bombay, with Rs 25 lakhs.

Thirty-seven companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs 2,79 lakhs, having ceased work, went into liquidaton or were finally dissolved during the month of December, 1923.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yesterday evening the Queen's Road stand was fairly well filled with eager spectators who turned out to see the two very interesting—exciting too—matches, one between Annett and Pitt vs. Tomonaga and Kawamura in the Men's Doubles and the other between Miss Tata and J. A. D. Naoroji and Mrs. McKenna and N F. Naoroji in the Mixed Doubles. In the Men's Doubles the Japanese pair won the first set easily Annet and Pitt settled down in the second which they annexed with 6—4. They also took the lead in the third by 4 games to 1 and the Japanese pair grew more determined and got level at 4-all. Kawamura appeared a little tired and unsteady. At this stage their opponents took advantage and won the next two matches easily.

Hard drives and brilliant smashes were the features of this contest and some brilliant rallies elicited rounds of applause from the enthusiastic crowd. There was a fair replica of this match on the adjoining court where Miss Tata and Jal Naoroji were pitched against Mrs. McKenna and N F. Nowroji. Miss Tata plays a good game but being young and inexperienced was a little nervous. Although she stands bravely at the net she is not of much advantage there. Perhaps in their next game she will give a better account of herself. It was Naoroji who played most of the game. His hard services fetched many points as also did his splendid smashes. Mrs. McKenna and Nowroji were in great form and bagged the first set rather easily conceding only three games. Jal Naoroji then took matters into his own hands and drew level in the second. In the deciding set both sides won in turns until they were four games all when Miss Tata and partner secured the next two games without much difficulty.

Five matches in the Men's Singles of which the one between Wedehouse and Shivdasani was left unfinished owing to failing light, six in Men's Doubles, five in Mixed Doubles and four in Ladies' Singles were decided. Miss Cama conceded a walkover to Mrs. Swinhoe and two pairs in the Mixed Doubles followed suit.

Among the matches down for decision this evening, the one between R. A. Wagle and N. B. Bhagwat and another between Mrs. Row and Wagle vs. Mrs. Swinhoe and Annet would be worth watching.

MEN'S SINGLES—FIRST ROUND.

A. C. Pereira beat D B. Deodhar 7—5, 7—5.

SECOND ROUND.

R A. Wagle beat D G. Power 6—2, 6—4.
G M Gole beat R J. Pinkett 6—2, 6—1.
M. Tomanaga beat R H E. Nagarwalla 6—3, 6—1.
Wedehouse vs. Shivdasani—one set all—to be continued this evening.

MEN'S DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND.

Stuart Milne and Lahey Bean beat McLeod and La Roy 7—5, 6—1.
Annett and Pitt beat Tomonaga and Kawamura 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Gore and Power beat Trevor Robin and Phillips 6—2, 6—1.
Bhagwat and Raja Iyer beat Nagaraja and A. N. Other 6—2, 6—0.
Khatau and Chopra beat Preston and Gillespie 6—3, 9—7.
Gole and Vartak (w. o.) Raj of Limbdi and Girdhardas (scratched).

MIXED DOUBLES FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. Naoroji and Wadia beat Mrs. Rayner and Wodehouse 6—0, 6—2.
Mrs. Cunningham and Lucas w. o. Mrs. Lakin and Bates.
Mrs. Radice and Lahey Bean beat Mrs. Clayton and Sherwood 6—2, 6—4.
Mrs. Tylden Patterson and Lang w. o. Mrs. MacEwan and Forbes Adam.
Miss Tata and J. A. D. Naoroji beat Mrs. McKenna and N. F. Naoroji 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

LADIES' SINGLES—FIRST ROUND.

Mrs. Race beat Mrs. Baker 6—0 6—1.
Mrs. Cunningham beat Miss Batliboi 6—1, 6—3.
Mrs Swinhoe w. o. Miss Cama (scratched).

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS AT 4 P.M.

No. 1.—J. Naoroji vs. Punt Vaidya followed by Mrs. McKenna vs. Mrs. Rowshell and Mrs. Hunt and Jeejeebhoy vs. Miss Aitken and Pitt.

No. 2.—Bhagwat and Wagle followed by F. Mehta and S. Mehta vs. Shivdasani and Patel; and Mrs. Row and Wagle vs. Mrs. Swinhoe and Annett.

No. 4.—Tomonaga vs. Pitt followed by Chunilal vs. Perreira and Barraclough and Harvey vs. Naoroji and Wadia.

No. 5.—Khatau vs. Pitt followed by Gillespie vs Vartak and Shirgaokar and A N Otherys Naoroji and Hosie.

No. 6.—Lahey Bean vs. Annet followed by Gunjikar vs. Nagarala; and Gore and Power vs. Bhagwat and Raja Iyer.

The following have been asked to be prepared for their matches:—

David vs. Gore.
Lahey Bean and Milne vs. Anderson and Hudson.
Wodehouse vs. Shivdasani.

The following are the results of Thursday's matches:—

QUEEN'S ROAD COURTS.

Gole beat Tamagaki 3—6, 6—2, 6—2.
Vartak w. o., Raja Ramashree of Limdi (scratched).
Tomonaga and Kawamura beat Pereira and Gonsalves 6—2, 9—7.
Mrs. McKenna beat Mrs. Hunt 6—2, 6—3.
Shirgaoker beat Muzumdar 6—4, 6—2.
Jeejeebhoy and Petit beat Biggwither and Long 6—1, 6—0.
Pant Vadiya w. o. Rai Sahib Narayan (scratched).
Mehta and Mehta beat Sinclair and Hodkinson 6—1, 6—1.
Nagarwala beat Gangla 6—4, 6—1.
Shivasdani and Patel beat Tata and A. N. Other 6—1, 6—1.
Bhagwat beat Hosie 6—3, 6—2.

GYMKHANA COURTS.

Barraclough and Harvey beat Gadgill and A. N. Other 6—2, 6—4.
Trevor-Robinson and S. H. Phillips w. o. King and Alexander (scratched).
Gillespie beat Kamat 6—3, 6—1.
Clark and Pickard Cambridge w. o. K. Ramswamy and A. N. Other (scratched).
Naoroji beat Preston 6—2 6—3.
Anderson and Hudson beat David and Murat 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.
Pitt beat Raja Iyer 6—2, 6—4.
Bean beat Motilal 6—0, 6—0.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

THURSDAY'S MATCH.

The "A" division fixture between the West Yorks and the B. B. R. F. A. proved a boring affair from start to finish and scientific hockey was at a discount. The West Yorks as a military team are not Hockey players but the B. B. R. F. A. certainly ought to be in the second division from their exhibition of stick work on Thursday evening. They could only muster ten men who except for a couple of matches in the Military Tournament at Colaba have never played together. The first half was ding-dong affair and both sets of forwards did some fast running up and down with no result. The B. B. R. F. A. forwards Lynn being most prominent, set to work in the second half and their centre-forward was responsible for both goals which were the result of excellent individual efforts.

Teams:—

B. B. R. F. A.:—Cowper; C. Kelly; Hale Banks and Davis; Rogers, Ford, Lynn, V. Kelly and H. Kelly.

West Yorks:—Pullistan; Corn and Elin; Jones, Brown and Jones; Impey, Beecher, Wellstead Tyreman and Oates.

Referees: Messrs. Nagporewalla and C. de Souza.

(Continued from column 6.)

YESTERDAY'S MATCH.

BOMBAY BATTN. (3) BEAT M. T.

The Mechanical Transport lost to the Bombay Battalion by two goals to nil when another uninteresting match was witnessed by a small crowd on the Cosperage ground. It was rather a one sided affair at first, the Battalion attack proving superior but the Transport player had a fair share in attack in the latter period.

The forward line of the Battalion has plenty of material but need more combination and accuracy. Pat Rogers their inside-left is the lucky man to score every time and yet plenty of support from the other forwards. Clark played an excellent game on the wing and was responsible for some excellent square passes. Rogers scored the first goal just five minutes before half time with a good run. The second half saw the M. T. waking up and the Battalion goal was occasionally threatened by individual attempts which proved fruitless. Rogers scored the next two goals in quick succession which stunned the Transport men for a while. The closing stages of the game were full of strenuous efforts on the part of the M. T. quintette one of whom left the field with a bad cut on the jaw as a result of an unfortunate accident.

The teams:—

Bombay Battn.:—Ambasta; Gordon and Abrahams; Jukes, Marquis and D'Souza; Tyler Smith Mitten, Rowe, Rogers and Clark.

M. T.:—Edgerton; Hogan and McCormck; Bolbrook, Beany and Hughes; Moor, Moss, Beer Sheode and Holliburn.

Referees: Messrs. Netscher and Whitaker.

TO-DAY.

(At 4-30 Parsi Athletes vs. Y. M. C. A. (Byculla).

At 5-30, G. I. P. Parel vs. R. I. M.

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Answer to Correspondents

AN OBSERVER—You have not signed your letter.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1924.

THE MAHATMA ON S. AFRICA.

Mahatma Gandhi's statement regarding the anti-Asiatic movement in South Africa and especially the Class Areas Bill, clears the air a good deal, since he himself took a leading part in negotiating the compromise of 1914, which is better known as the Gandhi-Smuts agreement. The Mahatma has indicated the nature of this compromise with the clearness characteristic of him. He says the understanding at the time was that no further anti-Asiatic legislation was to be passed by the Union Government, that the legal position of Indians would be gradually improved and that the then existing anti-Asiatic legislation would, in time to come, be repealed. In view of this definite understanding arrived at after prolonged negotiations between the South African Government and the Indian community with the full knowledge of the Indian and Imperial Governments, Indians in South Africa agreed to bring the passive resistance movement to a close The South African Government, on its part, showed its good faith by passing the Indian Relief Act in July 1911 and abolishing the £3 tax. The legalisation of Indian marriages was also undertaken shortly after. The agreement also included an assurance that the existing laws especially affecting Indians would be administered justly, with due regard to vested rights. What Mahatma Gandhi and his countrymen meant by "vested rights" was defined by the former as follows: "By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in townships in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township."

General Smuts as Minister of the Interior at the time was a party to this compromise and if he is a man of his word, as the world believes him to be, he cannot repudiate this compromise without being guilty of an unpardonable breach of faith. But what have Indians seen in South Africa since the Passive Resistance movement was abandoned by them and Mahatma Gandhi returned to India? There have been insiduous attempts made to repudiate the compromise and to restrict the liberties of Indians in various ways and General Smuts himself, who was a party to the settlement, is leading the crusade against Indians! Indians, however, are not so much concerned with General Smuts and his Government as with the Imperial Government which was also a party to the settlement. The Imperial Government cannot repudiate its responsibility to insist upon the observance of the terms of the settlement, since it professes to exercise some control over the Dominions and to be a "trustee" of the peoples under the Flag. The Government of India also, whose representative, Sir Benjamin Robertson, was in South Africa at the time, was a party to the settlement and it is fully jusified in demanding that the terms of the Gandhi-Smuts compromise should be faithfully carried out by the Union Government. As the Mahatma says, the fact is that the more accommodating the European settlers in South Africa find the Imperial trustees to be, the more grasping they become in their anti-Asiatic demands.

Though better wisdom has prevailed with the authorities in South Africa and the Franchise Ordinance has been vetoed, the no less obnoxious Class Areas Bill is still threatening the liberties and the very existence of Indians in the Union. As Mahatma Gandhi has pointed out, the segregation of Indians outside the limits of the town proper will, if enforced rigorously, mean nothing less than their compulsory repatriation without any compensation, as Indians will find it almost impossible to carry on any profitable avocations in their restricted area. The grounds urged by the Whites of the Union for such harsh and unjust legislation are on scrutiny found to be but trumpery. The so-called Asiatic menace exists only in the imagination of the Whites. The drastic restrictions placed on immigration have effectively stopped the inflow of Indians into South Africa. It is clear that having exploited the Indians to the full all these years the Whites of South Africa wish to eject them from the Union bag and baggage. In this ruthless crusade considerations neither of loyalty to the Empire nor of past obligations nor even of honour enter into the calculations of South African politicians. They are influenced by race hatred pure and simple. As Mahatma Gandhi truly observes, South Africa and Kenya will presently show what moral worth there is in the Imperial system. If the poison of race hatred is allowed free play, the Empire will not be worth ten years' purchase.

BOYCOTT OF EMPIRE GOODS.

Though in British political quarters interested in minimising the significance of the Indian boycott movement, the truth about the present plight of Indo-British trade is sought to be hidden from the eyes of the world, in commercial circles in Great Britain at any rate genuine apprehensions regarding the immediate future would appear to be entertained. According to the "Times" not only locomotive builders but also manufacturers and exporters generally in Great Britain are disquieted over the prospect of India showing preference to foreign manufactured articles over British ones. "Many firms," the journal says, "complain that there has been a distinct falling off in their trade with India in recent months." We are further told that "there appears to be a feeling that the policy of buying from the cheapest market does not wholly account for this decline." If British manufacturers and exporters had taken pains to study the Indian situation during the past year or two—to be exact, since the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi—instead of reassuring themselves that the Indian unrest would disappear and the prospect of British trade with India would be materially brightened, they would have realised that no greater blow to British trade could have been dealt than was given by the imprisonment of India's leader and the rejection of the nation's demands. Manufacturing and mercantile circles in Great Britain have taken too optimistic a view of the Indian situation and being misled by Anglo-Indian newspapers have attached little weight to resolutions adopted by the Bombay, Poona, Allahabad and other municipalities and by public meetings all over the country. But they are slowly being disillusioned. They are quite right in their fear that it is not economic factors alone that are responsible for the decline in British exports to India. If they carefully investigate the conditions they will see that the political factor is operating perhaps even more strongly than the economic. The denial of self-Government, the repressive policy of the last three years and the ill-treatment of Indians abroad have all contributed to embitter the relations between India and Great Britain and in sheer despair and as a last measure of self-protection Indians have been obliged to pursue a policy of boycott of Empire goods. The average Briton is reputed to keep his conscience in his pocket and Indians hope that by picking holes in his pocket at least they will be able to rouse his slumbering conscience and induce him to listen to the voice of reason and justice. That this method of rousing the British conscience has not been wholly unsuccessful may be seen from the observations of the "Times" and the feeling in commercial circles.

Evidence of the success of the Swadeshi movement and of the movement to boycott British goods in particular, is furnished by the figures of the sea-borne trade of British India during December 1923 compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India. These are the most recent statistics available of India's sea-borne trade. The imports of cotton yarn and cloth furnish the best index of the movement of Indian import trade with Great Britain, not only because they comprise the largest single item of India's imports from Great Britain but also because Great Britain occupies a position of unchallenged supremacy in the Indian market regarding these manufactures—barring, of course, India herself. If we compare the imports of cotton yarn and manufactures into this country in December 1923 with those of the corresponding months of 1922 and 1921, we shall find that whereas in December 1921 they amounted, in value, to Rs. 5,14,16,216, in December 1922 they were valued at Rs. 6,88,60,621 and in December 1923 at Rs. 4,07,64,916. That there has been a steady decline in these imports during the past few months may be seen from the following figures:—September 1923, Rs. 595,39,779; October 1923, Rs. 540,32,226; November 1923, Rs. 594,76,096; December 1923, Rs. 4,07,64,916. If we take the figures of the total imports of yarn and manufactures during the nine months, 1st April to 31st December, we shall find that whereas in 1921 they were valued at 43 crores and in 1922 at 52 crores, in 1923 they were valued at Rs. 48 crores only. If we scrutinise the imports further, the decline becomes still more apparent. Thus, the value of imports of twist and yarn during the nine months ended in December was as follows:—1921, Rs. 8,10,52,444; 1922, Rs. 7,36,89,295; 1923, Rs 5,91,56,473. The value of imports of grey piece-goods during the same period was, as follows:—1921, Rs. 18,31,18,357; 1922, Rs. 23,13,25,019; 1923, Rs. 15,62,97,210. The value of white piece-goods was:—1921, Rs. 5,61,41,029; 1922, Rs. 10,96,84,506; 1923 Rs. 10,83,73,511. The value of coloured goods was:—1921, Rs. 5,61,41,029; 1922, Rs. 8,46,52,171; 1923, Rs. 13,15,59,063. It will be noticed that, except in the case of coloured goods, there has been a substantial decline in imports of cotton manufactures. Though Lancashire has recovered a good deal of the ground which it lost prior to the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi, there are signs that a fresh set-back is being experienced by Lancashire for the last few months. The tide has again begun to run in favour of India. But what has been accomplished in the way of boycotting foreign cloth is very little compared with what needs to be accomplished. The call of their leader has again sounded to the Indian people and India must make one more supreme effort to eject Lancashire permanently out of the Indian market. Khaddar is the one invaluable and infallible weapon which will accomplish this end. Will the countrymen of Mahatma Gandhi respond to the call?

Notes of the Day.

The Kenya Struggle.

From all reports Mrs. Sarojini Naidu during her brief stay in Kenya would appear to have breathed a new life into the struggle of her countrymen there for their just rights. She has given them a lead which they had sorely needed. The Indians in Kenya are not so advanced in education or material prosperity as the urban population in their mother-country and consequently their energies and resourcefulness have been sorely taxed in the struggle they have been carrying on against tremendous odds. They are in a strange land and can't expect little direct material or personal help from their compatriots here. No Indian of any prominent standing from their mother-country has visited them during recent years. Only Mr. Andrews, the unfailing and ever-self-sacrificing friend of India, has consoled them from time to time by flying visits. The visit of Mrs. Naidu, therefore, must have come to them as a veritable God-send in their hour of travail. Under her leadership they have rallied round the banner of their Congress and manfully declared to all the world that they will never submit to the humiliation to which the White Paper condemns them and that they will rather loose all, their earthly belongings and even their life, than accept the dishonourable terms offered to them by the Imperial Government. Mrs. Naidu's stirring farewell message to them is a clarion call to them. The Labour Government, whose members when out of office, have times without number professed their adherence to the principles of self-determination and fair-dealing between the White and non-White races of the Empire, is on its trial for faithfulness to its past pledges. The policy of the White Paper is an insult to the self-respect of every Indian and Indians will never accept it.

An Intolerable Situation.

The end of the mill lock-out is not yet in sight. The millowners have declared the lock-out till Monday, but from the enquiries made among the men it does not appear that they are going to resume work on that day. The last notice issued by the Millowners' Association and posted at the mills' gates has, instead of easing the situation, added fuel to the fire. The latter half of the notice ran as follows:—"A feeling seems to prevail in certain quarters that the millowners in addition to cancelling the bonus intend to reduce the scale of *wages for the month of January*. It is entirely untrue and does not enter into the question of present dispute nor has it been considered in connection therewith" (the italics are ours.) This assurance was superfluous, in fact it was a parody of that suggested by His Excelency the Governor to the deputation of millowners that had waited upon him at His Excellency's invitation. The workers entertained no fears about reduction in the scale of wages for the month of January, knowing well as they did that they were entitled to their wages at the present scale and the millowners, even if they would, could not pay wages at a reduced rate without giving them a due notice previously. The amendment moved by Sir Fazulbhoy at the Committee's meeting to the effect that an assurance be given to the operatives that the existing scale of wages would be continued for the year 1924 and that if short time had to be worked owing to bad trade or any other causes, the operatives would be paid upon the present scale for such days as might be worked, was a small step in the right direction, though not wholly reassuring, and it could have been said at least to have rightly interpreted His Excellency's suggestion. Unfortunately, the amendment was lost and the original proposition moved by Mr. Kay was adopted. This proposition was clearly a deliberate misreading of His Excellency's well-meaning suggestion, which the millowners would have been better advised openly to disregard than to treat in such a clumsy manner. We have every reason to believe that the words too looked upon this uncalled-for assurance as adding insult to injury and that ill-conceived diplomacy of the millowners stiffened their attitude.

Evading the Issue.

The workers appear to be very firm in their demand for their dual bonus. They refuse to believe that the mills as a whole have not made any considerable profits during the last year. Also they believe that as they were told that the bonus could not be paid to them after seven or six months of the year had passed, the mills were working profitably at least during the first six months and that the owners could afford to pay bonus out of those profits. Can one say they are quite mistaken in their ideas? During the present week two mills, viz., the Swan and the Finlay Mills, declared dividends to their shareholders at the rate of 26 and 40 per cent. respectively. We would like to know if these are exceptional cases, and if so, why? If some mills suffering from bad management and deteriorated machinery are not able to work profitably that is no reason why the mills working profitably should pay no bonus to their employees. As regards the former class of mills we would like their agents to remember that mere saving of the amount to be paid in annual bonus to the workmen will not save them from going to the wall in normal times when competion is severe. Moreover, the millowners here, at the last meeting of their Committe reserved to themselves the right of reducing the existing scale of wages. Let them remember the words of Mr. Henry Ford, who says: "If the prices of goods are above the incomes of the people, then get the prices down to the incomes . . . . cutting wages is the easiest and most slovenly way to handle the situation, not to speak of its being an inhuman way. Why flounder around waiting for good business? Get the costs down by better management. If we only knew it, every depression is a challenge to every manufacturer to put more brains into his business—to overcome by management what other people try to overcome by wage reduction. To tamper with wages before all else is changed is to evade the real issue. Concentrating on prices instead of on service is a sure indication of the kind of businessman who can give no justification for his existence as a proprietor." The present situation which is quite intolerable can be ended only if the millowners give up their present attitude and will show that they are open to reason like good businessmen. They lost two splendid opportunities of arriving at an understanding with their men: first by rejecting the proposal for arbitration and then by treating with scant courtesy the suggestion made by His Excellency. By their present policy, we are afraid, they are driving the men to desperation and if they persist in their attitude, not only the industry but also the community will have to suffer a good deal. The sooner the situation is terminated the better for all parties concerned.

Imperial Preference.

Imperial Preference, the fad of some ultra-"patriotic" Unionists, has received its quietus in the House of Commons and very few outside Unionist circles will shed a tear over its demise. The voting was decisive and not even the full complement of Unionists appears to have cared to be present to lend their moral support to the measure. The Liberals would seem to have voted solidly against it. India, which has refused to join in the scheme of Imperial Preference, will not be sorry at the debacle. But it is worthy of note that the spokesmen of the Government of India in the Imperial Conference had all but fallen in love with the scheme and refrained from committing the Government of India to participation in it only because Indian public opinion was solidly opposed to such participation. The British public themselves are hardly enamoured of the scheme, while the Dominions are lukewarm. We hope we shall not hear of Imperial Preference for a long time to come. But, has not India been showing Imperial Preference officially all along, even to her own material disadvantage? The outcry in Great Britain against India's placing of orders for a few locomotives with German manufacturers shows that the British manufacturers are alarmed at the prospect of India ceasing to show them the preference which they had been extracting from her all these years.

The University Senate.

We published the other day a letter from Mr. B. F. Bharucha inquiring why Prof. K. T. Shah has not yet been appointed a member of the University Senate, though he has been for two years a professor in the University, and has done work during that period which has deservedly won him a first place amongst the economists of India. We can assure our correspondent that if he begins making inquiries of this nature he would unearth some most strange cases where no other explanation but personal equation could perhaps suffice. Prof. Shah's case is, of course, a striking illustration of how *not* to make appointments to the Senate but perhaps in his case the explanation is not very difficult to seek. His writings and opinions are reputed by the Anglo-Indian reviewers, even when they are admitted to be remarkable pieces of research in themselves, to suffer from a political bias which, when an Indian suffers from it, is made a supreme disqualification, against which no other qualifications however sound could prevail. But we can call to mind another case in which not even this excuse (?) could explain the existing state of things. Capt. W. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, has admittedly done most excellent work in his department. He does not suffer from any political contamination, whether nationalist or imperialist. And yet he is excluded from the councils of our local University whose most popular faculty is that of Art Cases of undeserved and scandalous exclusion of men, otherwise most fully qualified, for personal reasons or for reasons of opinions, could be quite intelligible under the regime of Sir George Lloyd, who could brook no opposition and criticism and so threw out Mr. Natarajan after fifteen years of creditable service in the University, because the latter's view did not meet with the approval of his late Excellency. But in the saner and more liberal counsels of the present Chancellor of the University, we trust abuses like this would find no place.

LABOUR PROGRAMME.

DEBATE ON DECLARATION OF POLICY.

OPPOSITION DECLINES TO CHALLENGE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The debate on the Government's declaration of policy in the House of Commons concluded to-day without being challenged in the division lobbies.

Resuming in the House of Commons to-day the debate on Mr. MacDonald's speech, Mr. Austen Chamberlain supported Mr. Asquith on the poplar issue and requested the Premier to make his position regarding his resignation clearer and define his attitude on the capital levy. As regards Imperial preferences he said that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson were bound to support those which consisted of reduction in the present duties as they concurred with the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1917. As regards preferences requiring new duties, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out the impossibility of dispensing with food duties and appealed to Government to put in these preferences and simultaneously reduce duties on tea, sugar and tobacco sufficiently to compensate British consumers. It was a matter transcending party quarrels which should be kept out of our dealings with the Dominions just as they were kept out of the sphere of our foreign policy. It was worth while adjusting food duties to subserve the great interests of the Empire.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald stated that the Committee on imperial defence was exploring the whole problem of defence in its much wider sense than hitherto and not merely from the viewpoint of strength of the army, navy and air force although those questions were under consideration, but also from the viewpoint of civil, foreign and international policy. Continuing, the Premier assured the House that the Estimates were being scrutinised with very rigid care by the Chancellor of the Exchequer who was a very rigid economist and would have charmed the hearts of Gladstone and Harcourt. Regarding the question of his resignation, Mr. MacDonald said that the Government would not remain in office for five minutes after a division of the House had deprived it of its sense of dignity.

He promised personally to look into the matter of pensions of army ranks and declared amidst ministerial laughter that capital levy was in same the position as protection, namely, it could not be enacted during the present parliament. Nevertheless, he would not be happy until the national debt was reduced by honest means and he was determined to reject dishonest means like repudiation of debts and inflation of currency. He did not propose to deal with preference because the question would come up in its proper place when the resolutions were submitted to the House.

Continuing Mr. MacDonald said that seeing that the day had been set aside for discussion of the poplar issue, he did not desire to discuss its merits but thought that Mr. Asquith had inadvertently misled the House on the question of surcharge. He hoped that House would not treat matter as party question.

Viscount Curzon asked if Government would consult the Dominions before reaching a definite conclusion on national defence.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Mr. MacDonald replied that Government would be in close contact with them on all questions concerning them. Discussing the question of compensation claimed from Russia with regard to her treatment of British fishermen, he said that Russia was now anxious to meet the British Government's wishes on all outstanding questions in view of her recognition by Britain.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION

LONDON, Feb. 15.

After a meeting of the Liberal Party to consider what steps should be taken as a consequence of Mr. Asquith's speech yesterday with regard to Poplar, Franq Briant, Liberal has given notice of a resolution condemning the action of the Minister of Health in cancelling the Poplar order and remitting any likely surcharge under it, as calculated to encourage illegality and extravagence. The resolution urges that the real remedy for the difficulties of the necessitous areas is to be found in the reform of the London Government and of the Poor Law System.—Reuter.

"LET US WORK WITH CONFIDENCE."

MR. MACDONALD ON PROBLEM OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb 15.

Paris.—Interviewed by a correspondent of the "Matin" in London, Mr. Macdonald emphasised that he had noto committed himself with regard to international reconstruction. He said the Conference must be the end and not the beginning of the chapter. It stood no chance unless preliminary examinations had completely clarified the problems. He desired frank and honest exchanges of views with France through Ambassadors, and, if necessary, by personal correspondence. He said the differences of opinion did not matter provided they were without any ulterior motive. Honestly, he intended to discuss the ideas and did not want to attack individuals. He would use neither strategy nor complicated formulae in diplomacy, but would proceed straight-forwardly, solely with the desire to alleviate Europe's sufferings by settling a few essential problems in agreement with France. He was strongly idealistic and believed in the possibility of human progress. He regretfully admitted that warlike elements were gaining ground in Germany and expressed the opinion that we had not used the best means to support the moral elite of Germany who, to-day, were almost decimated by misery. Good elements in Germany must be strengthened and the imperialistic bellicose ideas of Junkers must be eradicated. France and Britain should cooperate morally, economically and politically, in order to eradicate everything bad in Europe. He concluded: "Let us work with confidence."—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance.

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THE OIL SCANDAL.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS.

ALLEGATION AGAINST EX-PRESIDENT HARDING.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Washington.—Developments in the Oil Case are ensuing with sensational rapidity. A startling statement was made by a banker Mr. Vanderlip yesterday alleging that an excessive price was paid to Mr. Harding in connection with the sale of his newspaper the "Marion Star" shortly before the ex-president's death. This has aroused much resentment and Mr. Vanderlip has been subpoenaed to testify the Investigating Committee.—Reuter.

PIRMASENS OUTBREAK.

LATEST CASUALITY FIGURES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Berlin.—The latest casualty figures of the Pimasens outbreak are 15 Separatists and 13 Civilians killed and 15 Separatists and 15 Civilians wounded. Seven were slightly wounded at Badbierkheim.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

As a result of further Anglo-French communications, an agreement has been reached on the Palatinate question. A commission will shortly be despatched to the Palatinate composed of British, French and Belgian officials to advise the Bavarian local council regarding the carrying on of administration pending the establishment of a new permanent administration. The chief task at present appears to be the arming of police and disarming of the population.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCES.

20 PER CENT INCREASE IN TAXATION.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris.—The Government has secured a vote of confidence by the Chamber rejecting by 301 votes to 212 an amendment to the Government's proposal for an all round increase in taxation of twenty per cent on which very keen opposition was anticipated.

"FOR PURE EUROPEAN ONLY"

BRITISH AIR FORCE PRESERVE.

LONDON. Feb. 14.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Thurtle asked why the condition of pure European descent was imposed on candidates for the air force. Mr. Leach replied that the mixture of European and non-European subjects in the same fighting service raised grave practical difficulties.—Reuter.

FLEET REDISTRIBUTION.

MEDITERRANEAN TO BE STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Malta.—It is understood the redistribution of the fleet is now taking place and practically amounts to reversing the positions of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean fleets rendering the latter the strongest British fleet in commission. Fresh dispositions have already been made or are impending, including the accepted certainty that the first Light Cruiser squadron will be dispatched to the Mediterranean on the conclusion of the Empire cruise.—Reuter.

PURCHASE OF LOCOMOTIVES.

"TIMES" ON INDIAN COMMISSIONER'S ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The "Times" Engineering Supplement, commenting on the Indian High Commissioner's acceptance of a German tender for locomotives, says that under the present economic conditions the failure to obtain a contract on the part of the British shops, though relatively small, is to be regretted, but agitation or attempts to bring political pressure to bear would defeat its own ends. The British manufacturers can best meet the situation by continuing a sound policy of high quality, enterprise in utilizing the latest improvements in equipment and resolute care regarding production costs. They should also develop a closer touch with the best market by branches in India eligible for preference given on articles manufactured or obtainable there.—Reuter.

NO RESUMPTION OF WORK.

MILL-OPERATIVES RESOLVED.

GOVERNOR AND MR. BAPTISTA.

WAS THE INTERVIEW REAL?

The lapse of time has not improved either the temper of the mill-owners or of the operatives. While the owners are holding out, presumably in the hope of the men being forced to resume work unconditionally by the sheer force of necessity the operatives seem equally determined not to give way.

A round of the mill area affords convincing testimony of the strength of the workers. It is true there is no apparent organisation among them, but there can be no doubt that they understand their interests better than the public have hitherto imagined. A talk at random with some of these men—usually regarded as illiterate and ignorant—reveals that they have purpose and determination. Not all the wiles of capitalists and their agents have succeeded in inducing among them a wavering feeling. The last unsympathetic notice has made matters worse and only stiffened the backs of the men. Though the police force is largely in evidence, the men have carefully kept themselves out of harm's way and the policemen seem to be suffering from *ennui*. The streets are practically deserted in the evenings and during the day, save for passing pedestrians, one rarely notices the groups of men, sullen and discontented, to which one was accustomed during previous strikes. Considering that all the mills have remained closed for well nigh a month, it is really remarkable that there has been no untoward "incident" worth mentioning. Where there has been some slight disturbance, it has been difficult to believe that it was the work of the operatives.

The general lock-out, in public opinion, put them absolutely in the wrong. After nearly a month of enforced idleness, the men have not been moved from their purpose a hand's breadth, and even a veiled ultimatum has failed to tell on their determination. On the contrary, the men seem to think that the longer the inactivity, the greater the loss and inconvenience to the owners. The men think they can hold out for not one week or two but longer, if need be, and if they fail to get reasonable satisfaction, most of them will go back to their villages or take to other forms of labour. Already, as I hear, more than fifty thousand men have left Bombay for their *muluk*, and these are not likely to come back unless they can get what they want—which, considering all things, is not much. The deadlock is apparently telling heavily on the mill-owners, though they need not pause to reckon the consequences to the industry and their own profits.

The operatives and their self-styled leaders drawn from the "intelligentsia" have apparently fallen out. I am told Mr. Baptista and his esteemed colleagues from the Trade Union Congress have given the men a wide berth, ever since the latter refused to listen to Mr. Baptista's counsel of perfection to give in and organise, when Mr. Baptista, Dr. Savarkar and others went to preach to the men about the good old maxim "Union is strength" and exhort them to form a union to enforce their demands, the men seem to have turned upon them with a sneer and sent them about their business. I incidentally learnt during my conversations with some of the principal personalities among the operatives that considerable suspicion existed about Mr. Baptista's interview with the Governor. The story is going the rounds that the Governor refused to receive Mr. Baptista at his own valuation and questioned through his Private Secretary, Mr. Baptista's credentials to speak on behalf of the operatives. It is said that no interview took place at all between the Governor and Mr. Baptista, though the latter called at Government House. I give the story for what it is worth. However it helps to bring out the fact that the men are not prepared to take any and every sort of advice that is tendered to them and that they do not much value the kind of leadership that is afficiously thrust on them.

As to the policemen, they are in evidence in large numbers. While they might arrogate to themselves all the credit for the exemplary quiet that has prevailed, it goes without saying that it is due more to the excellent behaviour of the strikers. In this connection. I may mention that during my peregrinations I found a lorryful of armed policemen cheered from the terrace of a huge building. Some youngsters, on seeing the policemen passing along shouted "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," and the policemen heartily reciprocated by taking up the cry and shouting "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" to the merriment of the passers-by. Of course the policemen, mostly constables, were all Indians.

In my conversation with the men last night, I discovered that the dawn of Monday would not end the deadlock, unless better counsels prevailed on either side. The men are resolved not to resume work on Monday, and they are also determined to keep out of the way of mischief. It is likely that retail shops in the locality will remain closed on the 18th, but the men are not perturbed by the prospect. The public hope that nothing untoward will happen, and the men seem to me to be even more anxious that there should be perfect peace. If the police, who are bound to be strongly reinforced on that day, will show sufficient tact and keep themselves completely detached, no "incidents" need mar its harmony. The operatives seem to regard the closing of the Colaba Land and Mill and the Jehangir Wadia Mill on Friday morning to be a good omen. These mills, owing to the advantage of their site, far removed from the scene of excitement, had hitherto been kept going. The men were paid out their

(Continued on next page.)

FOR FREEDOM'S SAKE!

OBSERVE GANDHI MONTH.

FEBRUARY 18TH TO MARCH 18TH.

CARRY ON INTENSIVE NATIONAL WORK.

Propagate Khaddar, Enrol Congress Members, and Collect Money for Tilak Swaraj Fund.

Whenever there is a labour crisis—big or small—there is sure to come up to the surface certain undesirable elements who seek to fish in the troubled waters—i.e. profit at the expense of the disputants and the public. Agents-provocateurs there are enough and to spare, but hitherto they have failed to secure the wished for opportunity for mischief. This is solely due to the fact that the operatives have behaved themselves with great restraint, and kept out of the way of trouble.

Considering that nearly two lakhs of men have remained virtually in enforced idleness, it is certainly remarkable and praiseworthy that there has been no serous disturbance whatsoever. The street traffic is unimpeded, the grocers' and tea shops remain open and carry on their business as usual, while liquor shops, though plying their trade, have failed to attract much of their old custom. If, as has been represented, the men are in a bad temper, one wonders why the liquor and toddy shops, of which there are plenty in the mill area, have been allowed to remain open. This fact itself is a significant piece of evidence in favour of the men. It may be interesting to learn that the drink traffic has considerably fallen off as a consequence of the strike, and as a consequence the trade of neighbouring police Courts seems to have also been affected seriously. The Courts present a comparatively deserted appearance and there have been fewer cases than at other times.

I have made careful enquiries as to the genesis of the strike and it has been suggested to me that the sudden flare in the labour world was the result of instigation by the agents of certain mill-owners. It is said that the owners who had been anticipating an acute cotton shortage owing to improvidence and short crop, wanted to have a plausible excuse to gain a temporary respite and for that reason, cleverly egged the men on to down tools for the bonus. This may be true or not; at any rate it has an air of probability, and the operatives seem to believe it. If the mill-owners thought that a strike would be the panacea for their difficulties, they seem to have miscalculated the strength of the opposing forces. Instead of helping to extricate the owners from their unhappy predicament, the present deadlock, obviously not anticipated, has made it worse. The operatives have lost in the shape of wages, while the owners have lost in consequence of loss of output. In a final reckoning, it would seem that the owners would have acted with grace and in their own interests, had they conceded the bonus and made better terms for the future. They lost a good opportunity when they declared a general lock-out and continued it without exploring all the avenues of settlement.

GANDHI MONTH.

HOW TO OBSERVE.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, President of the Congress, has issued the following appeal:—

"As already announced, the Gandhi month begins on the 18th instant. I would suggest to the workers in every local Congress Committee to make special efforts for the enrolment of Congress members on the opening day and to communicate the results at the end of the day by letter to Provincial and All-India Congress Committees. I trust a keen competition will take place between the local committees for achieving the best results and that a spirit of emulation will continue from day to day throughout the Gandhi Month. Few things could please our great Chief after his restoration to liberty and during his convalescence so much as the news that his fellow-countrymen are enrolling themselves in large numbers as peace-loving soldiers in his peaceful army and if a determined effort is made by all who love and revere him, I have no doubt that this special drive would succeed in giving to the Congress a larger membership than achieved in 1921. I hope local areas will be probably divided between workers and this special drive will be effectively organised by the 17th instant. I hope to be able to tabulate the results and announce them from time to time. At Bombay it was suggested to me that an appeal should be made to the local workers to arrange for sets of cotton spinners to work a number of charkhas on the opening day of Gandhi Month for full 24 hours. However, it seems to me to be somewhat wasteful to spend the energy of the spinners on working charkhas after dark, particularly when the weather is so cold but it should be quite feasible to work say, 2,000 charkhas, in relays of one or two hours each from sunrise to sunset. The produce of yarn would, in this case, be greater than if a thousand charkhas were worked similarly for 24 consecutive hours. I trust an effort will be made by local Congress Committees to work the largest possible number of charkhas and that the number of those worked and the quantity and quality of yarn produced will be communicated to the Provincial and to the All-India Congress Committees. The experience of the opening day of the Gandhi Month would, I trust, lead the local committees to continue this arrangement throughout the month.

HAWKING.

Hawking should also be undertaken and last but not least, the collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and the results in each case should be communicated to the Provincial and to the All-India Congress Committees. Mahatma Gandhi has received a cart-load of messages, congratulating him on his restoration to health and liberty but their true inwardness can, I think, be indicated best by the work in the manner I have suggested. An ounce of work done to make the Mahatma's programme of constructive work a success is better than a ton of lip sympathy with him in his incarceration and illness and word-expression of joy on his release and recovery.

IN THE SPIRIT OF MAHATMA.

May I also make an appeal to the nation to commence the Gandhi month in the spirit of the Mahatma himself who is at once the best preacher and the truest symbol of Indian unity. If our war, even with our foreign rulers, is to be a war without an enemy, is there not all the greater need that we should not allow religious bigotry, communal rancour and personal malice to cross our path? Should not each of us begin the month consecrated to our great leader with a little self-introspection and a prayer that the God of us all would cleanse our hearts of all narrowness, ill-will and bitterness and give us a truly national outlook like that of our beloved and revered leader.

APPEAL TO THE PRESS.

The Indian Press will I trust, set an example in this respect to the nation and I make just one appeal to my brother journalists to rise to the full height of the occasion. I make a special appeal to the Musalmans to show by their efforts in the Gandhi Month their gratitude to one who has worked so selflessly for them and whom they so whole-heartedly trust.

Sd./ MAHOMED ALI.

MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

THANKSGIVING JASHAN CEREMONY & MEETING.

A Thanksgiving Jashan Ceremony will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday) by Parsi Friends and Admirers of Mahatma Gandhiji for his recovery and release from prison, where all Parsis are respectfully equested to join the said ceremony. The Head Parsi Priest Dastoorji Saheb Minocrji has kindly consented to officiate on the occasion.

MEETING.

To-day (Saturday) there will be a meeting of Parsi friends and admirers of Mahatma Gandhi at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to give expression to their joy at Gandhiji's release, to pray for his speedy recovery and early resumption of leadership when Miss Perin Nanoroji, Prof. Wadia, Messrs. G. K. Narimen, K. F. Nariman, K. K. Suntoke, K. J. Wadia, M. M. Madon, D. H. Petit etc will speak and Lady Petit will preside.

Mr. Hermes will entertain the audience with a course of music during the interval between the Jasan ceremony and the meeting.

GANDHI DAY.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAAR.

Under the joint ensnices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, and Girgaum District Congress Committee, there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday next. The hours are:—3 to 5 p.m. (for ladies) and 5 to 8 p.m. (for all.) Admission is free. All are cordially invited to pay a visit.

CARRY ON!

MRS. NAIDU'S FAREWELL.

MESSAGE TO EAST AFRICA INDIANS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Feb. 14.

Yesterday Sarojinidevi had issued the following statement to the Press under the signature "President of the Congress":—

My farewell message to the people of Kenya is to ask them to abide by loyally and fearlessly the decision of the Congress and fulfil scrupulously both to the letter and spirit of the resolution expressing their indignation and entire rejection of the White Paper policy which seeks to impose in such an unjust and arbitrary fashion an inferior political status to the Indian community. While earnestly striving to rectify those faults, ameliorate those evils in our social condition which seem to give room to our opponents to mock our claim, deny us equal status, equal franchise and equal privileges in civic life in East Africa. It is our duty to carry on with unfaltering vigour and determination the political struggle which we have embarked and which must be continued no matter at what sacrifice to our person and property, till the White Paper is destroyed once for all and the Indians in Kenya have by their own united effort and sacrifice vindicated their right share of equality, duty, responsibilities of free citizens, building of tradition, progress and brotherhood and service in Africa, the land of their adoption.

The first step of our struggle is the suspension of the payment of non-native poll-tax as a symbol of our resentment against the policy adopted by Government under the pressure from and interests of the White Settlers in Kenya. It is only a small initial sacrifice that is at present demanded both of the rich and poor alike and it is our duty to show our united strength in carrying out this mandate of the Congress. No poll-tax to be paid until the White Paper policy is reversed and Indians come into their political rights cheerfully enduring every loss and penalty that might be imposed by Government on the property or person in a spirit of truth, quiet dignity and courage in accordance with the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.

The above message was sent to the "Mombasa Times" which refused publication writing "After consultation with Government we decline to publish Mrs. Naidu's message as it is a direct incitement to sedition." The same paper mischief-mongered by publishing Mrs. Naidu's speech on "Social Conditions" misrepresenting facts she did not say.

AGA KHAN'S LETTER AND AFTER.

AMNESTY TO CONSTANTINOPLE EDITORS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Constantinople.—The Angora Assembly has decided on amnesty with the restoration of full civil rights to three Constantinople Editors including Lutfi Fikri Bey, who were concerned in the publication of the Aga Khan's letter.—Reuter.

OIL COMBINE OFFER.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the Commons replying to three questions regarding Government's decision not to sell the Anglo-Persian holding, Mr. Snowden said that the Burma Oil Company had apparently been prepared to pay between seventyfive and eighty shillings for the shares. This represented a profit of nearly sixty shillings on the original price and about a sovereign on the current market price on five million shares. Government, after full investigation, was satisfied that it would not have been in the national interest to part with the shares to a combine, or, in particular, naval interests for which the original investment in an independent oil company was made and which would have been seriously prejudiced. He added that as the existence of doubt in the matter was unfair to the Anglo-Persian Company, the British Government had no intention whatsoever of reconsidering its decision.—Reuter.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT GENEVA.

T. U. CONGRESS NOMINATES MR. BAPTISTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Trade Union Congress Executive have nominated Mr. Joseph Baptista for the Geneva International Labour Conference and it is expected that the Government will accept this nomination.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

RESOLUTION ON MAHATMAJI'S RELEASE

The Schools Committee passed the following resolution on Feb. 8th:—

That the Schools Committee rejoices at the statesmanly action of the Government in releasing Mahatma Gandhi and that in order to enable the pupils of the Municipal Schools to participate in the general rejoicing planned to commence on the 18th of February 1924, the said schools to be given a holiday for that day.

GOVT. OBDURACY.

UNREASONING OPPOSITION.

DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY.

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

It is frequently argued by the Liberal and Anglo-Indian press that there is ample room for constructive effort even within the framework of the present constitution and those who long for Swaraj neglect or ignore the opportunities for social and economic improvement. We are told the bureaucracy, while not sympathetic to the demand of self-Government, is quite sensitive to public opinion in other respects. But what opportunities exist for liberalising the administration in details without alteration in the fundamentals and how far Government is anxious to satisfy even Moderate opinion was revealed to-day when two minor resolutions attempting modest reform were opposed by Government with misplaced zeal. Neither resolution involved any vital or far-reaching changes nor were their movers extreme Swarajists while in both cases the house was overwhelmingly in favour of the proposals. Yet the Executive which proposes to be influenced by the legislature did not soften its attitude and will not do it even after two decisive defeats. Indeed, the Hon. Mr. Chatterjee opposed the first resolution on the explicit ground that it was an indirect attempt to control the Executive by the Legislature. To those who have been brought up in the school of irresponsible power, as our present bureaucrats are such a proposal naturally sounds revolutionary. The Hon. Sir Charles Innes admitted that the Executive must be responsible to somebody, but did not show to whom the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy is morally responsible. Mr. Ramachandra Rao's proposal was modest and did not require Mr. Chatterjee's attempt to make the flesh of the members creep by drawing visions of paralysis of the Executive.

AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE PROPOSAL.

The principle of the resolution was sound in that it emphasised the need of publicity about and some degree of democratic control over public utility concerns. Whether judged on collectivist or patriotic grounds, whether seen from the view point of consumers or taxpayers, the proposal was unexceptionable and had even the force of precedent of the British House of Commons. Two Swarajist members took part in the debate and dwelt on the advantages of the proposal to the interests of the public and employees. But Government was obstinate and immobile because, as Mr. Jinnah aptly remarked, the Executive does not wish to bear the searchlight of the house.

The other occasion of Government obduracy and consequent defeat was on the hoary subject of stores purchase which in India is considered a problem like tariff reform and has been the subject of committees' reports, committees to report on reports, resolutions and debates. With characteristic clarity of expression Mr. Jinnah explained the grounds of the proposal and detailed the reasons for favouring rupee tenders. Two European non-official members representing European commerce supported the resolution and one of them, Mr. Wilson, moved an amendment improving the resolution. That showed that the whole commercial opinion of India was behind the proposal. Yet Government opposed it. It was a sight to see two European members supporting the Indian case and an Indian member, Mr. Chatterjee opposing it. Mr. Chatterjee admitted there had been delay in the execution of the committee's recomendation but naively demanded time to develop the Stores Purchase Department. He admitted that rupee tenders would stimulate trade but with refreshing freedom from consistency refused to act upon this admission.

PREMIER'S VIEW OF INDIAN HOME RULE.

The day concluded with discussion on the resolution congratulating the new British Premier and the Labour Government on their accession to power. Pandit Motilal Nehru supporting the resolution on behalf of the Swaraj party read the following letter of Mr. MacDonald addressed to Mr. D. Chamanlal, in April of 1918 and meant to be published:—

My Dear Mr. Chamanlal, in my opinion Home Rule for India has now become inevitable. The British administration of your country has as its logical and necessary outcome your own self-Government. In ordinary times that would have been long postponed but the circumstances of your country had so changed as to make it wise and politic. War has hastened this evolution and has suddenly brought the country face to face with its ultimate duties. We must trust India just as we must trust Ireland. We must allow India to develop a culture of its own. We must lay on the Indian people both burdens and responsibilities and make them the custodians of their own welfare.

I would therefore give them not merely a measure but a generous one. Whatever forms the governing machinery may take, two things must be granted. In the first place, the Viceroys Council must be of the nature of a cabinet and must be responsible to the representative authorities and, in the second place, India must have control of her own finance. I hope broadminded wisdom is to assist both of us to arrive at a happy conclusion.

Yours very sincerely. J. Ramsay MacDonald.

It is interesting to compare this with the recent message of Mr. MacDonald through the "Hindu" which has a different tone and reveals another temperament.

SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE.

THE CAUSE OF REPEATED ADJOURNMENTS.

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The story of the debate on Mr. Rangachariar's resolution has been like a detective novel, [illegible] keeps on perpetually receding, or a cricket match where rain[illegible] prevents a rapid finish. But a debate continually adjourned makes the heart sick and leaves little hope it does not end in a draw. There are of course few chances of this, but the path of Swarajists has not been as clear cut and straight as their anticipated policy. Starting with the idea of presenting an ultimatum in form of a national demand to Parliament they have ended up with a resolution for a Round Table Conference. The Premier's patronising message and the Viceroy's colourless oration raised one's hopes to witness a stimulating chapter in Parliamentary obstruction. Suddenly, the scene changed. On the morn of what promised to be a stiff fight, Mahatmaji was released. Sir M. Hailey, instead of offering uncompromising opposition to the demand for Self-Government on the ground of its prematureness made a hint of the future plan of Government. A Labour Government, many of whose members are personal friends of many Swarajists, is in office, while our national solidarity is not satisfactory. So much about the political situation. Take the organisation of the Swaraj Party itself. Being in a minority themselves, Swarajists have had to coalesce with the Independents who form the next largest group in order to carry through their programme. No doubt in making their platform broader thus they have blunted their revolutionary edge and and in accommodating themselves to Parliamentary usage and tradition have softened their moral rigidity. Much of the criticism of such a policy is shallow, for politics after all is a philosophy of the second best, but the fact that one may slip anywhere down this path should also be recognised. Some Swarajist members whom I saw admitted that they had to compromise their principles for the sake of solidarity, since without taking the Independents with them they had no chance of defeating Government. A member told me this when I pointed out that taking part in the election of the Select Cocmittees was not consistent with a policy of Non-Co-operation from within, but the Swarajists look upon their present position as a necessary evil, due to their being in a minority. They think that if the Delhi Compromise had come earlier the new Delhi would have become another Nagpur. In this respect, their position presents some points of comparison with the state of the British Labour Party. Both are in a minority depending on the conditional support of a third Party which though smaller is capable of overthrowing it and though progressive in aims is not equally advanced in methods. But here the analogy stops, since His Majesty's Opposition in the Assembly never comes into power, and may have to resign if Government is defeated and refuses to act according to the majority wishes.

Everyone here is asking what is to happen on Monday. Repeated adjournments, I am told, are due to the fact that the Delhi bureaucracy is having a long and hearty chat with Whitehall where that great Socialist, Lord Chemlsford, is said to be obstructing any liberal advance. However that may be, these adjournments have the effect of strengthening the forces of reaction since there is a small Mahomedan group which is frankly communal in outlook unlike some Swarajist Mussalmans, and it is probable that every delay facilitates canvassing. This is unfortunate since both the Pandits were anxious to pacify all communal feelings. When Malaviya was speaking on the Lucknow Compact, Sir M. Hailey made an irrelevant interruption about some remark of Pandit Malaviya in 1909. Pandit Malaviya effectively retorted that in 1916 they were able to settle their differences and would do so again. Pandit Nehru said he was asked about the representation of Mussalmans in future Legislatures, etc., but it was precisely to consider these questions that a Round Table Conference was suggested. In view of this assurance, it is hoped reasonable Mussalman opinion will rally to the national side and make the Government defeat overwhelming. There was a meting of the National Party, to-day, to consider draft rules etc. There is a movement afoot to establish an Indian Parliamentary Committee of elected Members of both Houses, with a view to study various constitutional and political problems and prepare the ground for further constitutional advance. Its first meeting will probably be held on Sunday noon at Raisina.

CONTONMENT REFORM.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Discussion on the Cantonment Bill was continued in the Council of State to-day.

Khan Bahadur Seth Hargovind Jaffer in supporting the measure moved by the Commander-in-Chief criticised several of its aspects. He said that it was a belated measure and the cantonment people wanted it to become law this session but he regretted that the ground work prepared by the Cantonment Reform Committee of which he was a member had not been availed of in some very vital points. The Cantonment Board would be a smaller body than that suggested by the Reform Committee and would not consequently ensure adequate representation of all interests. Further the bill maintained excessive control over the Cantonment Board and the power of the Central Government was vested in the District Magistrate, the officer commanding the cantonment and the Local Government whereas the Committee had only suggested the vesting of power in the hands of two authorities. Then the section dealing with the construction of buildings had been so drafted as to withdraw even the present facilities from the cantonment people and there was provided a general enhancement of penalties for breaches of municipal rules to an extent unknown in modern municipal administration.

Mr. Jaffer's greatest objection was to clause 239 relating to the expulsion of undesirables. He could not understand a legal enactment making the supposed inclination of a person to commit a certain offence punishable. It was the most preposterous section to provide that the military officer who had no legal knowledge and training and who did not come in contact with the civil population should be the judge of the likelihood of a person committing an offence. This section had in it the ingredients of greater abuse to the cantonment people than before. It was anomalous that the Secretary of the Board should be the Executive Officer. Despite all these defects Mr. Jaffer supported the motion of the Commander-in-Chief because the cantonment people were tired of waiting for the new Cantonment Reform Scheme and further because if any amendments were moved now the bill would have to go to the Assembly where it might be delayed.

TRUST IN C-IN-C.

Nawab Sir Zuffqar Ali Khan supported the motion as it contained all the necessary safeguards against the miscarriage of justice. In military matters they must trust the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy considered that the measure made many salutary improvements on the existing act although it did not come up to the expected level. The civil population was progressively increasing in the cantonments and the cantonment revenue was largely supplemented by trade and industry of the civil population. But all possible care had been taken to safeguard the interests of the civil population in the present progressive and advanced measure. Proceeding Sir Manekjee pointed out the improvements made in the present act especially the right of appeal against the executive orders and appealed to the House to support the measure in thet hope that the necessary amendments could be brought forward after the bill came into operation.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan in supporting the measure emphasised the necessity of preventing undesirable persons from staying in the cantonments where they would otherwise have access to tamper with the loyalty of the troops.

Mr. Karandikar welcomed the bill in as much as it introduced the principle of election to Cantonment Boards to be constituted under the bill in spite of the fact that the Bombay Government had advised continuance of the existing system.

Sir Mahomed Shafi ably analysed Section 239 of the bill referring to the exclusion of undesirables from the cantonment areas for seditious reasons and showed that there was every safeguard provided for the person concerned to protect his liberties. The section related to the offences committtd not among the civil population but among the military portion of the population. It would be noticed that the commanding officer could not make an order of expulsion unless the person proceeded against had reasonable opportunity of being informed of the grounds on which it was proposed to make the order and of showing the cause why the order should not be made. Moreover a copy of the order would be sent to the local Government and within one month thereof the aggrieved party might make application and the local Government might institute an enquiry and at every such enquiry he would be heard in his own defence. If the local Government thought that the irder might be varied or rescinded the matter would be referred to the Governor-General-in-Council.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari who was a member of the Select Committete of the Assembly on the Bill emphasised the arguments of Sir Mahomed Shafi and said every care had been taken to provide adequate safeguards.

KARANDIKAR OBJECTS TO CLAUSE 239.

The bill was then taken into consideration clause by clause.

Mr. Karandikar objected to the retention of clause 239 relating to expulsion of undesirables as it placed extraordinary powers in the hands of cantonment authorities.

Mr. Burden in a lucid spetch pointed out that during the last seven years there were only twenty-seven cases in a cantonment population of three fourth millions in India and these cases occurred only in years of 1919, 1920, 1921 and 1922, a period which witnessed the rise of the non-co-operation movement. Since 1922 the revised section had been in force with considerably more safeguards than had existed previously and there was no case of expulsion since that time. Moreover, cases of expulsions could be reviewed by the Military Officer and the person concerned readmitted to cantonment if he behaved himself better. In fact the 27 cases referred to were received twice and the majority of the persons had since returned on giving guarantees of good behaviour.

A PERSONAL CASE.

Mr. Mina (Official U.P.) also contended that the safeguards were quite adequate and ample. He created laughter by instancting his own case when in 1907 he escaped deportation under regulation 3 of 1818 on account of only one safeguard. When he was the D.S.P. in Etawah District one of the Inspectors of Police fabricated a charge because of certain steps he had taken in his official capacity. A regular warrant of arrest was issued against him (speaker) and he heard that a special tram was ready at Tundla to take him but the Deputy Inspector-General of Police had under the rules to look into the warrant and he having suspected something wrong took the matter to Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces and eventually the warrant was cancelled and the man who fabricated the false complaint was arrested for orgery, criminally prosecuted and given transportation sentence: thus it was clear that he (speaker) was saved from deportation because of only one safeguard provided under the law. Whereas under this bill there were three safeguards.

After further discussion the clause 239 was passed, Mr. Karandikar alone dissenting. The ball was then passed by the Council. Mr. Haroon Jaffer thanked the Commander-in-Chief, the Army secretary and Col. Palin on the care and attention they bestowed in the interests of the cantonment people.

Mr. Burdon acknowledged the kind remarks.

On the motion of Sir Narasimha Sarma the House agreed to elect a panel of eight members from which members of the standing advisory committee to the department of Education etc., would be nominated and on the motion of Mr. Crerar the Council agreed to elect one member on the Advisory Publicity Committee in the place of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who has joined the Assembly. The Council adjourned till Monday.

ROYAL COMMISSION OR ROUND TABLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The speeches of Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Basil Blackett, and Mr. Ley, and the evasive and inadequate answers to interpellations in the Assembly, clearly indicate, that there is no perceptible change in the angle of vision of the I. C. S.s! Nor is there any reliable ground for hope of justice being done to India by the Labour Government. Our old friend Mr Lansbury advises us to be patient, and presses for the appointment of a Royal Commission! The new Nationalist Party urges for a Round Table Conference. The debate is again postponed. Some new device will be evolved by the bureaucrats to evade the main issue. Can India—will India—accept another Royal Commission? No!

(1) For, Sir, is not India sufficiently fooled all these years?

(2) Will not a new Commission lead to further waste of time, money, energy and opportunity?

(3) Will it not thus cause a greater gulf between the people and the Government?

(4) Royal Commission will mean *evasion*. Round Table Conference will lead to solution, provided it is fully representative and has the blessings of the Mahatma.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

NO RESUMPTION OF WORK.

(Continued from previous page.)

wages on Thursday. On Friday morning work started as usual and continued till the tiffin interval. After the tiffin interval, what happened no one seems to know. The strike started with the spinning department and rapidly spread to all the other departments and work was soon suspended. Of some interest is the fact that in these mills, even the Clerks and others, technically not wage-earners, were made to come out. Altogether about 2,500 more men have been added to the ranks of the unemployed mill workers. These mills are under the control of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. The Manager is said to have remonstrated with the men for downing tools and exhorted them to resume work. But the men demanded the bonus and said that if the Agents had been pleased with their conduct in keeping the mills going, in utter disregard of their fellow-workers' suffering, it was due to them that the Agents should have shown their appreciation by giving the men a bonus. Finally the mills were closed, and the men went home in very amiable mood, assuring the manager that if the men resumed work at other mills on Monday, they would also come back. Thus the last mill that was working has closed and this does not constitute the last chapter of a crisis, which will prove an epoch-marking one in the history of Bombay's Labour.

MILL LOCK-OUT.

LAST MILL CLOSES.

The lock-out continued yesterday. There were no particular incidents on Friday to report. A foolish poster was posted on some of the mill gates inciting the men to take extreme measures if they were not granted their demands of bonus. The poster advised the men to join the mills on Monday, when the lock-out terminates, and then make their demands for bonus. If these were not granted, they were asked to make some trouble in the city, by rioting and looting. The poster bears no signature and must be the work of some irresponsible busybody.

It still remains to be seen what the mill operatives will do on Monday, when they have to rejoin their work. All the mills in the city were closed yesterday, even including the Colaba mill. The Colaba mill is the last mill in the city to close. On Friday afternoon the men went out, although in the morning they were working, as they said they were intimidated by the strikers in other mills. Whatever might be the reason this mill too has closed, and thus all the mills in the city are now closed.

The Mill Owners on the other hand have made no move at all and are quite content to wait for further developments. They are determined to takes concered action, whatever it might be. The city was quiet yesterday.

STANDING COMMITTEE & MILL STRIKE

DANGER TO CITY'S SANITATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held on Friday afternoon, the Secretry read out two letters of resignation—one from Mr. P. A. Kelly and the other from Mr. John T Fry,—tendering resignation of their membership from the Corporation and the Standing Committee as they were going on long leave at a near future. These letters were recorded and several members expressed their sense of appreciation of the work of both these gentlemen and wished them good luck and happy time, hoping that they would be ere long back to the Corporation and the Standing Committee and renew their useful work.

The Committee postponed the consideration of a letter from the Commissioner, requesting the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the creation of an appointment of an additional Deputy Accountant in the Chief Accountant's Office. The Commissioner in course of his letter forwarding therewith a representation made by the Deputy Accountant, Mr. Tambe, to the Chief Accountant, together with Mr. Waite's (Chief Accountant) endorsed thereon, stated, "it is no longer possible for the officers in the Audit Department to conduct their duties efficiently with the supervising staff at present placed at its disposal. The strain on the senior staff increases with the complexities of the situation and there has been no addition to the supervising staff since 1916. I therefore request that the Corporation will be good enough to sanction the appointment of an additional Deputy Accountant on the pay previously proposed by me.

I propose to advertise the appointment and to invite applications upto the maximum salary of the post, and I would request the sanction of the Corporation to my submitting recommendations as to the candidate to be selected in consultation with the Establishment Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 2034 of 7th June 1923."

POSSIBILITY OF AN OUTBREAK.

The Committee next considered a letter to the President, dated the 2nd February 1924, from the Superintendent, Sanitation Department, Social Service League, Bombay—Stating that in view of the possibility of an outbreak of Cholera such as had occurred at the time of the last general strike of Mill-hands, he would suggest the desirability of providing a special staff, of scavangers, sweepers and inspectors in the Mill Area; that when the mills are working, about a hundred and fifty thousand mill-hands use the mill latrines from morning to evening but that when on strike they have to use the chawl privies which are not regularly cleaned even in normal times and that their condition can well be imagined during the period of a general strike, and adding that it is necessary to have the house-gullies flushed more frequently than usual during the time the strike continues.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to inform the Superintendent Sanitation Department, Social Service League, Bombay that necessary action was being taken in the matter referred to in his letter.

After disposing off several other items the Committee adjourned.

MILL PROFITS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

An anonymous correspondent of yours today raises a question as to why did Rao Bahadur Setalvad resign while your contemporary "The Times of India" pays the resigning Rao Bahadur a tribute over the grave dangers that he was running when he had been called out in times of disorder of which the Editor is reminded by the present mill-hands' strike. I believe he has expressed what H.E. the Governor has subsequently endorsed that the mill-hands should be properly fed since they are not welfed, but has it struck him or your goodselves to give the masses a lead on the main issue as to the ethics of the mill-man's morality, be he an Agent, Managing Agent, Director, Manager, a Spinning or a Weaving Master a Macadam or a Jobber or the humblest coolie as to what is the average morality of the topmost mill-man in Bombay and his capacity to manage a concern which has to proclaim the ethics of 'No Profit' or working on a loss when in reality the concerns should work at a handsome profit? Neither your goodselves nor the "Times of India" might like to publish the concrete instances and I am not, therefore, wasting either a line of my paper or a drop of my ink over the matter but if you are prepared to publish this letter in extenso, Sir, take this assurance from me that the average mill-man (I do refer to the mill-hand) is not content with the milk that his milch cow gives him and he is, therefore, in quest of her beef fat, bone, casin and hide and, therefore, unable to show any profit to his poor shareholders and therefore the pruning knife falls upon the little calf called the mill-hand and his bonus and wages.

There are no metaphors used above to be explained still with a view to paraphrase what I have written above. I repeat that leaving aside the malpractices and the dishonesties that are prevalent in not a few cases if the shareholders merely inquired into the top charges paid by their concerns for the luxuries of their management which (1) sleeps in office (2) tours round the world (3) kicks about the street under the guise of a gentleman are inquired into and the pruning knife applied to it, saving would be more than sufficient to pay the mill-hands not only their pay in full and bonus but even an increase of 10 per cent in their wages without anyway affecting the profits earned by the concern.

Sir, in the issue of your paper of the 24th December last I wrote over the vagaries of the "East Indian Cotton Association," in my letter dated 20th December. Only yesterday the Cotton Brokers' Association has challenged the chartered East Indian Cotton Association over Teji-Mandi. Do you know when the Mill Agents buy their cotton or allege they have brought their cotton? Not when it was raging at or above Rs. 450 to 500, but they were the guardian angels of the Industrialist Bombay who went to the market to buy or hedge cotton at 725 and they would re-sell it or allege they have re-sold on behalf of the mills when it goes back to Rs. 500 per Broach Candy. I was against their holding of yarn or piece-goods or on behalf of the defaulting selling agent. This is only a solitary out of the numerous instances that could be given.

One of my friends came to consult me when one of his rich relation agents wanted to employ him. I advised him to go by the back door if he really wanted to be faithful to the salt, and ask his employer to have his wages for nothing for a period of two months at least. Sir may I assure you that I had nothing to do with either the said mill or its Agents nor have I ever set my foot in the concern but my friend took his employment on the said condition. I had given him no specific directions and what did he report to his employer in the short space of 6 weeks that in case he was allowed to even purchase the cotton and cloth waste of the mill on the terms on which it was sold within a couple of years he could be multimillionaire to be kicking about the street.

Is the present state of affairs due to trade depression? My reply is emphatic *No*.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

42 Bora Bazar Street,
Bombay, Feb. 15.

AN ADVOCATE OF INDIAN MARINE.

LATE SIR AHMED THAMBI MORCAIR

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The Hon. Sir Ahmed Thambi Morcair, Member of the Council of State, passed through Madras recently on his way to attend the meeting of the Council of State, but taking ill on way he returned to Negapatam, his native town, where he died.

The deceased was aged forty-six and was a public spirited citizen. He was a good businessman and closely connected for a long time with the British India Steam Navigation Company. The establishment of an Indian School of Navigation was a subject to which he devoted much attention some years previously and during the time he was a member of the Local Legislative Council he brought up a resolution on the subject. During the War he served on the Provincial Recruiting Board, the Shipbuilding Committee, the Munitions Board, the Food Stuffs Committee and the Soldiers Board and collected large sums of money for the War Fund. He was well known as a philanthropist and the Knighthood conferred on him last year gave great satisfaction to the members of his community.

GUJARAT ARTS AND CRAFTS.

EXHIBITION AT AHMEDABAD.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Ahmedabad did appear rather excited and restless last week. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition organised by the Gujarat Kala Pravartak Mandal and the Musical Conference were events that provided an obviously unusual fare to the one commonly obtained say, at the Gujarat Club or similar social centres for dissipating leisurely evenings. The Exhibition was opened on Friday by Mr. Manekla1 Mansukhbhai who narrated, in a brief speech, the achievements of Indian art and, as one representing commerce, said that one of the chief aims of commerce was to diffuse and enhance the value of everything that came in its contact. Mr. Nanalal Kavi, president of the Kala Mandal, described the importance of art in national life, pointed out the characteristics of art in Gujarat, traced the past and present artistic triumphs of Gujarat, referred to the ancient civic grandeur of Ahmedabad, and completed his examination with the characteristic poetic allusion to the artistic instincts and accomplishments of the women of Gujarat. He protested against the demolition of the historic city walls and finally appealed to the leaders to keep religion, art and education aloof from party politics. The Exhibition was divided in three main sections, the stalls in the garden and those on the ground and the first floor. The exhibits covered a wide range of objects collected from the various parts of Gujarat. The Exhibition is fairly comprehensive although not distinctly representative. Much of its effect and charm has been modified by hasty and, therefore, defective arrangement of exhibits. The sense of confusion inevitably created by the overcrowding of exhibits prevents the visitor from a complete understanding and enjoyment of the objects displayed haphazard. This effect is not lessened by the absence of an explanatory guide. The visitor has, therefore to pick and choose whatever appears or appeals to him as new or uncommon. But if the visitor happens to possess a genuine art-inquisitiveness and patience as well, he will not leave the exhibition without coming in contact with objects of art that will stimulate his interest and reward his patience. The red embroidered pieces on the walls, the screens the *toranas* and curtains, and the engravings by Purshottamdas Saryia, Richey Road Ahmedabad, the paintings of Puram, the *Kinkabh* by Panchod Laldas Bakri, made as far back as 1887 arouse a train of thousand thoughts about arts and crafts old and new before the visitor could make up his mind to leave the ground floor. The photographs on the landing of the stairs at the top are an uncommon collection and indicate the various directions in which photography, rescued from the common vulgarities, can be made to serve history, education and art. Messrs. Samel, Virkar, Kirtikar, Janardhan, Joshi and Varee can, if they so determine, easily awaken a deeper interest in higher photography. The exhibits in the central hall on the first floor are many of them familiar to those who frequent the exhibitions in Bombay, although the works by Messrs. Kolahatkar, Bedekar and the gentleman from Gondal, whose humorous figure faces the stairs, are not the usual items in the Bombay exhibitions. The modern brassware, the little figures on the floor, may be compared with similar figures of old brassware on the opposite row in order to realise what it is that the modern craftsman misses. The rooms which contain many exhibits, old arts and crafts, from Mr. Purshottam Mavji's collection also prompt a similar reflection. The figures of Maratha ladies, very nearly life size, in wood painted with restraint and a delicate charm, in the balcony the property of the Hutisingh family incline the visitor to look for a suitable environment for them. They ought to be carefully preserved. The carved cabinet by Mr. Somnath Mistri, Ahmedabad, solicit work his fingers can turn into a wonder. The adjoining room contains many charming exhibits from the women in Ahmedabad, it also contains cradles and chairs in white and gold enamel and some old embroidered *sari* borders that illustrate the difference between cleverness and taste. The stalls in the garden were mainly occupied by the mill manufactured cloth of the city. The Bengal stall occupied by Messrs. T. N. Das and Co. Dacca, contained many interesting pieces of Murshidabad silks, ivory carvings and jewellery and metal work. But one of the most inspiring and instructive features of the Exhibition was the stall allotted to the manuscript journals contributed, compiled and edited by the boys and girls of the various institutions in Ahmedabad. The story of the growing minds and hearts of young Gujarat revealed in the faltering, broken, incoherent language, in the pated pictures and random cartoons, in the variegated covers of these strangely appealing compilations is, indeed, too fascinating for the visitor to consider himself fortunate without the complete story, without having a glimpse of the tender blossoms that have tried to record the unfolding of their young dreams. The future of Gujarat is there. The Kala Mandal has along with the exhibition arranged many excursions, *Kathas* and *Kirtans* and folksongs, songs by amateurs and professionals, theatricals and lectures. It is, however, the unseen children, the gentle rhythm, the soft melodies, the swaying as of lotus stalks, the revolving irregular circle of the young inspiring womanhood of Gujarat, the garden and the unheard music of the Apsaras in the temple near by, the twinkling stars and the crescent moon—these are the bewitching outlines of the picture the visitor carries home. Is the picture old? Or, is it new?

DOCKERS' CONFERENCE ADJOURNED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Dockers' Conference has again adjourned till to-morrow.—Reuter.

STRIKE INEVETABLE TO-DAY.

LONDON, Feb 15.

Mr. Tillett announced to-day that the posponement of the Dockers' Conference meant that the strike on Saturday was inevitable unless an increase of two shillings a day was granted to-night.—Reuter.

RECIPROCITY BILL.

PASSED BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

GOVERNMENT REMAINS NEUTRAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

To-day's meting of the Council of State was devoted to the discussion of an important motion by Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari fr the consideration of the Bill to regulate the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in other British possessions. This Bill, it will be remembered was passed by the old Legislative Assembly at its Simla session in July last on the motion of Dr. H. S. Gour. Since then there were several attempts made by non-official members to bring this matter before the Council of State to get it passed. Sir Devaparasad on his election to the Council of State gave notice of a motion for the consideration of the Bill otherwise known as the Reciprocity Bill. Under this Bill the Governor-General-in-Council is empowered to make rules for securing that persons not being of Indian origin domiciled in any British possession should have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile. The Governor-General-in-Council may also provide for the establishment of a suitable agency to administer the rules to provide suitable penalties for contravention of such rules and to authorise arrest of any person contravening any such rule. Sir Devaprasad in moving for the consideration of the Bill explained the history of the legislation as an ex-member of the Assembly which passed Dr. Gour's Bill. As one who took part in the passage of the Bill Sir Devaprasad considered it a privilege to make the present motion in the Upper House. He quoted resolutions passed at the Imperial Conference in 1918 and 1921 and pointed out that the principle of reciprocity had been established thereunder. The Assembly passed the Bill in July 1923 and it was absolutely the minimum that could be done by India in view of the treatment meted out to Indians in certain parts of the British Empire. Concluding Sir Devaprasad explained the main features of the Bill and pointed out that there was no mandatory injunction contained in it, but merely armed the executive with policies to be used if and when necessary. He appealed to the House to pass the Bill without any amendment.

Mr. Khaparde in supporting the motion reminded the House of a resolution which he had moved in March 1922 urging the Government to impose the same rights and disability on the subjects of any colony in British India which imposed on Indians domicile there. That resolution he had withdrawn after discussion. Now what they wanted was a legislative sanction to the old eternal principle and arm Government with powers to frame rules if and when they thought it necessary. It was not a measure of retaliation, but a perfectly harmless measure of reciprocity.

Mr. Sethna in supporting the motion regretted that it was not a Government measure, but a private Bill which was not mischievous at all as was understood by some. He narrated the difficulties and disabilities Indians were labouring under in South Africa and other Colonies and quoted the latest telegrams to show that at Capetown all the Indians entered a vigorous protest against the Segregation Bill which was a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. General Smuts who had been proclaiming himself as working for unity in the British Empire was the first to destory that unity by his own behaviour and action. Whether it was a reciprocal or retaliatory measure the Bill must be placed on the statute book and Mr. Sethna believed they would by passing the law, help the Indians overseas in improving their lot.

Mr. Natesan gave his wholehearted support to the motion. He reminded the House that years ago he had worked with Sir Narasimha Sarma in connection with the agitation against the wrongs and indignities to which Indians were subjected in South Africa (Sir Narasimha Sarma smilingly acknowledged Mr. Natesan's statement.) Proceeding Mr. Natesan said he was very proud of supporting a measure of this reciprocal character. It was the result of the scandalous treatment meted out to Indians and the Bill would make colonials and colonial statesmen understand that what they were fighting for was not only in the interests of India, but also of the honour and intergrity of the British Empire itself. This House as a self-respecting body must preserve the self respect of the millions of Indians whose honour and integrity should not be jeopardised by a handful of Europeans who had formed themselves into a plutocracy of gold hunters and landgrabbers.

SIR MANECKJEE'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Manockjee Dadabhoy moved an amendment that the Bill be referred to a select committee for further consideration comprising of Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Narasimha Sarma, Mr. J. Crerr, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Mahomed Rafique and Mr. R. P. Karandikar. He fully endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers as to the treatment accorded to Indians in certain parts of the British Empire. He did not yield to any one in the warm feeling and expression of resentment on the matter. He himself had moped the adjournment of the Council of State when the Imperial Cabinet's decision on Kenya was announced last July. But this House as a correcting and revising chamber must maintain its prestige and authority and not swayed away by the appeals of Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari who was still to get rid of the atmosphere of the Lower House of which he was formerly a member when the present Bill under discussion was introduced, discussed and passed, all in one single sitting. Let the Council of State be candid in its expression and say that it was not a reciprocity Bill, but a retaliation measure. He was anxious that the Bill should be passed in this session and taken before the other House, but not with the imperfections which it contained. They must examine the Bill calmly in a select committee and improve certain provisions in order to make the Bill more effective in operation. The words British possessions were rather vague and ought to be better expressed. Then there were the words "entry into" to which he objected. Then again there were the words "Indian domicile which would cause complications. His greatest objection to the Bill as it existed was in the absence of any discrimination, if the Bill was intended only in respect of South Africa then he would have no objection, but it referred to every dominion. By passing such a Bill this House and India would be giving approval to the idea of entire dissociation from other parts of the Empire.

Mr. Gomaldas interrupting asked "What about Columbia?"

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy: We have not fully negotiated with Canada in regard to the treatment which Columbia accords to Indians. It will be unstatesmanlike, impolitic and unwise to treat all the colonies or dominions as we should treat South Africa. Let us no forget that India must depend for her trade on the goodwill of other members of the Empire. Moreover there are certain white settlers in the colonies who have not lost their British domicile and the Bill as worded will, therefore, be ineffectual in preventing these settlers from landing into India. There is no provision for exemption of certain people in the Bill such as officers in the service of the Crown in India. Hence I move for referring the Bill to a select committee. I have taken the consent of all except Sir Devaprasad.

Sir Devaprasad said it would be inconsistent with the dignity of this House that he should consent to sit on any select committee in a matter which required speedy disposal.

Mr. Karandikar in agreeing to serve on the Select Committee, if it was to be appointed, hoped that in a matter of this kind, the House would be unanimous.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas took Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy to task for bringing forward his amendment for the reference of the Bill to a select committee when the Bill was to be passed without delay. The Bill was a reciprocity measure and there was no question of India detaching herself from several parts of the British Empire.

MR. SASTRI'S SUPPORT.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri was of opinion that the reference to a select committee was unnecessary. He regretted that when the Bill was before the Assembly its passage was opposed by Government. This fact did not encourage the speaker in the hope that the Government would now vote with non-officials on this matter. If the Government of India wished to make themselves really understood in the Dominions, they would have come forward with a motion at least for the reference of the bill to a Select Committee. Was he (Sastri), therefore, wrong in infering that the Government were quite content to let the Bill encounter its fate on the shoals of discussion in the Council. Reciprocity was in good and in bad matters. Retaliation could only be in bad matters. This Bill was a retaliatory measure. Who could deny it and he (Sastri) was prepared to defend this measure as one of retaliation in any court of impartial judges. General Smuts himself in 1921 had asked "we have recognised your (India's) power to retaliate Why don't you retaliate if we ill-treat your people. You are at liberty to ill-treat our people." General Smuts should not, therfore, be dissatisfied with any measure of retaliation. As regards the suggestion of the possibility of dissociating from certain parts of the Empire, Mr. Sastri said "reviewing the history of the Indians abroad, one can only hang down one head in shame. If we Indians were brought before the bar of public opinion in the world Indians would have to hang their heads in shame. Indians would have to hang their heads in shame that they hve submitted to these things for nearly 35 years and still longed and hoped for a remedy because they did not wish to be thrust out of the Empire. Every Indian has paid heavily for his desire to be associated with the British Empire and dearer and dearer prices are being exacted at every turn So tell him that he would dissociate himself from the Empire. By merely enacting an innocent reciprocity measure is to abuse the language which almighty has given us. To-day after unparalelled indignities we are not seeking dissociation from the Empire. We are still going down on our knees before the authorities to find some means of consulting our self-respect so that we may still contine to be within the Empire. It is the other parts of the Empire that thrust us out and tell us continuously that we cannot digest the black colour of the skin. Let me assure Sir Maneckjee that there are some Dominions who will have no compunction whatever. We wish the association to continue, but it should be put on a proper basis. In passing this measure, we want to say we are no longer the old Government of India and the old people of India. Some of the dominions will not have continuously humiliated us if they did not feel certain that India is not governed by Indians. But by British people who even in the last resort do nothing in way of reciprocity or retaliation. I do hope that the Government of India, I mean its executive, will permit the wishes of the people of India to find their proper expression and not use the undoubted powers they have of impeding, distorting and misrepresenting India as in the past. This Bill must be on the statute book as a feeble and belated protest against the continued misbehaviour of the British Cabinet and the Dominion Governments. It is still in the power of the Government of India under this Bill to keep it inoperative for a long time. Any defects can be remedied by the Executive Government. In making rules nobody in the world would be more unwilling than myself to separate certain members of the Army, the Navy and the Civil service from us by passing this Bill. But if it is necessary to protect the self-respect of India I should not shirk from that duty much as I hesitate. (Applause.)

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

Sir Narasimha Sarma explained the attitude of the Government which he said was not one of opposition either to the motion for consideration or its reference to the Select Committee. They had accepted the main principle underlying the Bill viz., reciprocity which was before the Assembly. The Government deprecated its being passed in unseemly haste lest it should be misunderstood by those parties which consented to the principle of reciprocity. That was the reason why the Government then suggested to the Assembly that the matter might be referred to the Local Governments, but the Bill was passed at that time in the heat and the passion created by the Kenya decision. Since it was passed Government had examined the measure and came to the view that the non-officials themselves should rectify the defects of the non-Official measure if they wished to do so. They did not feel that the measure was so defective as to be absolutely unworkable. Of course, there were certain defects both in substance and in drafting. But they were not insurmountable. But the Government of India had been struggling hard and when they saw that was leading to trouble and was fraught with danger and misunderstandings, bickerings and heart rendering differences, then they reluctantly agree to the resolutions adopted at the Imperial Conference. After examining the advantages and disadvantages the Government of India felt that India had little to gain and much to lose by placing a measure of retaliation on the statute book. That was why they opposed he measure in the Assembly. Proceeding Sir Narasimha pointed out the improvement in the situation brought about by the discussion in the Imperial Conference with the exception of course of South Africa. With regard to Kenya the outlook was brighter than it was when the Assembly discussed the Bill. Even as regards South Africa the position appeared to show possibilities of improvement, except, in the matter of franchise. Concluding Sir Narasimha said "There is an impression that this Bill will somehow prejudice Government with regard to the Dominions. In not opposing the measure the Government of India are not actuated by any motives hostile to the Dominions." If they saw in the mere passing of the bill which only affirmed the principle of reciprocity any danger to the Empire or any estrangement of the various parts of the Empire from India they would have unhesitatingly opposed it. Government would, of course, chose time and occasion to frame rules, if any, that might be required. Having regard to the interests of Indians abroad, the officials will vote on this motion as they like. Government members will not vote, one way or the other.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy then wanted to withdraw his amendment for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, but a few members opposed it. Sir Maneckjee made it clear that he did so because of the wishes of the non-official friends and because the Government had recognised the defects in the Bill and had promised to get them removed later in the course of the discussion.

Sir Narasimha Sarma pointed out that the Government would proceed on the assumption that the Bill would exclude from its operation persons in the service of the Crown.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy's motion for the reference of the bill to a Select Committee was lost and the main resolution for consideration of the bill was passed. The bill was then considered clause by clause and passed without discussion. Before the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

TRIBUTE TO SIR AHMED THAMBI.

The president announced the receipt of a telegram reporting the death of Sir Ahmed Thambi Maricair. He referred in very feeling terms to the industry and energy with which the late Sir Ahmed Thambi was rendering service in the Council of which he was a member.

Sir Mahomed Shafi, the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Sir Narasimha Sharma, Sir Arthur Froom; Sir Umar Hayal Khan and Mr. Maroon Jaffer all joined in paying tribute to the qualities of Sir Ahmed Thambi and requested the President to convey to the relatives of the deceased sincere condolences of this House.

CANTONMENT REFORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Council of State met again this morning under the presidency of Sir Alexander Muddiman. Mr. E. Burdon, Army Secretary, was sworn in to help in piloting the Cantonment Bill which came up before the House for consideration. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in moving for consideration of the measure which was passed by the Legislative Assembly in July last outlined its history, general purpose and scope. The report of the Select Committee of the Assembly was unanimous and the Bill was passed by the Assembly without the recommendations of the Select Committee being modified in any material respect. The population of Cantonments had increased and diversified and there were many large cantonment areas containing a considerable number of civil inhabitants whose presence in cantonment areas has no specific connection with troops or with the military administration. It was only natural and in accordance with the spirit of the times that the civilian population should have come to desire that the government of cantonments should acquire a more progressive and popular character. Government recognised and accordingly agreed, subject to certain vital reservations to adopt the administration of cantonments to more progressive ideas. The provisions of this Bill would deal justly and fairly with the interests of the civil community and the interests of the bodies of troops, the two living together in close association. But the interests of troops had to come first.

Explaining the features of reform, the Commander-in-Chief pointed out that the Government of Cantonments would be municipalised as far as compatible with special military requirements. The Cantonment Magistrate would disappear and the judicial work which he performed would be transferred to a civil judicial staff of the provincial Governments and executive powers would be vested in an executive officer who would also be Secretary to the Cantonment Boards. The substantive law relating to cantonment administration would be embodied in a modern statute which only the legislature could alter. The Cantonment Board in all important cantonments would contain a considerable proportion of elected representatives to safeguard the interests of the civil population. There would be an official majority but it would be a majority of one.

The power to exclude from cantonments undesirable persons who were likely to contaminate the loyalty and discipline of troops was reviewed and safeguards were provided so that the power would not be exercised except in necessary cases. The modified rule had been in operation for over eighteen months without having given rise to any complaint of oppressive use and that that had been incorporated in a bill. The Select Committee had recommended that the ultimate control of cantonment administration should be exercised by the Army Department of the Government of India and not by executive Military authority and that the Executive Officer should be an officer in Civil employ. These two recommendations are proposed to be carried out. Government also proposed to reserve the number of appointments of executive officer for Indian Military Officers and if suitable candidates were obtained this particular departure would be extended as circumstances would permit. Thus it would be seen that the bill was liberal in conception and met the interests of all concerned.

DARING BURGLARY AT THANA.

PEARLS WORTH RS 4000 LOOTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, February 14.

The other day a remarkable case of burglary was reported in the "Chronicle" in which the shop of a wealthy Bania merchant at Bandra was broken open at night and ornaments worth Rs. 4,000 were removed from a strong iron safe the locks of which were very cleverly cut out.

A similar robbery has occurred at Thana and there is a strong suspicion that the gang concerned in both the cases is one and the same.

Abutting on the Station Road at Thana there is a Jewellery firm of a Marwaree merchant Hirachand Indaji, in a thickly populated part of the town. Recently at night some bars of a side window were wrenched off from a gully and thus getting into the shop the robbers broke open a wooden box and took away pearls of the value of Rs. 4,000.

How they managed to get into the gully unseen with so many people sleeping around and escape unseen is a mystery.

MURDER AT THANA.

Recently the dead body of a Varli, of Ghatkopar, was found in a railway tunnel near the Thana Station. There were marks of violence to show that this was a clear case of murder. The Police have arrested a man on suspicion.

"EUROPEAN CRISIS AND THE WAY OUT."

PROF P. A WADIA'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Prof. P. A. Wadia M.A., delivered a lecture on "European Crisis and the Way out" on Saturday evening at the Arya Bhawan Hall before a fairly large gathering. The small Hall was full to overflowing. Mr. Wadia said the last war brought a heavy burden of debt on all the belligerent countries and that since the close of the war the Allies more specially and to a much greater extent the defeated countries found themselves faced with a situation which could be described as one of bankruptcy. Modern Europe is bankrupt and to illustrate this fact the lecturer gave a comprehensive table. The only and the largest gainer in this world-wide war was the United States of America. During the war she concentrated into her hands practically the half gold reserve of the world.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Coming to the League of Nations Mr. Wadia said that there might be vast potentialities of good behind the League but so far as the Allied Powers were concerned the League was only an instrument to the victorious for the purpose of strangling a beaten foe. The occupation of the Rhineland, the recent events in the Palatinate were all attempts at crushing to death an already fallen foe. They had already tied Germany as much as they could and what was being perceived during the last four years was as simple a fact that it was only by enabling Germany to recover by supplying her with raw materials, by giving opportunities to her industries to grow and by a policy of genuine friendship and co-operation, there could be any salvation for the rest of Europe out of the economic crisis. A policy of suspicion and hatred and jealousy was the legacy which had been bequeathed to Europe in 1919 by the Europe of 1914 and Europe had not grown any the wiser for the war. It was the same old policy of nationalism run mad, each nation professing friendship for another and yet ready at the earliest opportunity to rush to the throat of the other if it could, and all the while peace was being preached and the world was said to be made safe for democracy. Modern Europe was based on a capitalistic regime with all that Capitalism meant. In conclusion Mr. Wadia said that the way out lay only in a return to the simple gospel of Christianity. All the European powers called themselves Christians and yet in every detail of their domestic and foreign police the attitude that they displayed was fundamentally at conflict with the simple truths of Christianity A return to this he said would involve in the transformation of the League of Nations into a real brotherhood of Nations in which the fallen powers would have an equal voice. It would also mean the working of the League of Nations for the joint welfare of humanity and a distribution in a fair spirit all the total resources of the whole world to every country in proportion to its need. It was not mere surface reforms that would ever bring about the salvation of human society.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIFTH DAY--BIG MEETING.

SELECTIONS "BY SENEX".

THE STAND PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

KRISHNA KUMARI	 1
BELLE SYME	 2
DAPHNIS	 3

THE STAND PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

GREEN MALT	 1
KASER GIRL	 2
DELUVIAN	 3

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

OWEN ROE	 1
ROSTRUM	 2
WHISPERING	 3

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

FORFEIT	 1
BAKTAVAR	 2
HATCHEL	 3

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

UNITOI	 1
KNIGHT OF CLONMEL	 2
FESTIVITY	 3

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.—Distance 1¼ miles.

RISEN AGAIN	 1
AQUILEGIA	 2
SCHIEHALLION	 3

THE MORLAND PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

MARBY	 1
ALLENSMORE II	 2
IRRIGATE	 3

THE MORLAND PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

FUN OF THE FAYRE	 1
SOMME SCRIBE	 2
JOVIAL	 3

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance about 1½ miles.

MIKADO	 1
MANDIL	 2
KHUNDIL	 3

AMBALA RACES,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMBALA, Feb. 14.

The following are results of Ambala Spring Meeting, First Day:—

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Distance R C over six flights.

Capt. George's JOU JOU 12-0 Capt. Plunkett 1
Capt. Broadfoot's DAWN, 9-7 carried 9-8, Maj. Grant 2
Sword's CORKSCREW 9-0 carried 9-9, Capt Biggs 3
Tote paid Rs. 7 on win and Rs. 3 Rs. 11 for places on a ticket worth Rs. 3.

THE KASAULI PLATE. Distance about 1 Mile.

Sirdar Jiwansingh's GINGERMICK 10-4, Capt. Bernard 1
Capt. Carpentier's RAMBLER 8-1 carried 8-2 Alford 2
Capt. Macarthur's PERCEPTION 9-12 Balfour .....
Tote paid Rs. 4 on win and Rs. 4 and Rs. 17 for places.

DAMASCUS PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

Sirdar Jiwansingh's SAMBO II 7-0 Alladia 1
Capt. Macarthur's MOHSEL 10-0 Balfour ... *
Raja Sripal Singh's LIGHTNING 9-7 Harroway 2*
Capt. Blad's TOMMY 9-4 Hoyt 4
Tote paid Rs. 34. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 9 and Rs. 3.
*Dead heat.

THE LIFFEY PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Woodward's TWO GATES 9-12 Buckley ... 1
Wilson's BATTLE CALL 9-10 Alford 2
Maj. Burridge's ARGENT 8-4 Harroway 3
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 9 and Rs. 3.

THE RAVI PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Raja Sir Harisingh's UZUME 10-7 Harroway 1
Sirdar Jiwansingh's MAVOWINEEN 7-1 Hoyt. 2
Woodward's SANDOOLA 11-2 Buckley 3
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 10.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The following football matches were played to-day:—

Second Division:—Hull nil, Oldham nil.

Third Division (Southern):—Norwich four, Exeter nil.

The death has occurred of Brigadier-General Sir Hacket Pain.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The following are the results of the Football matches played to-day:—

Cup Replay:—Newcastle five; Derby three.

First Division:—Sunderland two; Villa nil. Manchester City one; Notts Forest three.

Second Division:—Bristol City nil; Portvale nil.

In Rugby Football Match Navy beat Airforce by sixteen points to nine at Twickenham.

Scottish:—Kilmarnock one; Morton three, Hearts four; Airddrieonians two; Aberdeen two; Third Lanark two; Clyde nil; Hamilton nil; Motherwell nil; Celtic one.

Scottish Cup Replays:—Stenhouse Muir eight; St. Bernards nil; Raith Rovers one; Dundee nil.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH CUP.

LONDON, Feb. 13.

The draw for the Scottish Cup third round, which is to be played on February 23rd is as follows:—

Aberdeen versus East Stirling
Hearts versus Clyde
Clydebank versus Ayr United
Partick versus Hamilton
Rangers versus Hibernian
Motherwell versus Airdrieonians
Raith Rovers versus St. Bernards or Stenhousemuir
Falkirk versus Queens Park.—Reuter.

"Sunstar"
ONE HORSE A RACE CHAMPION
54 WINS 1300 PROFIT THIS SEASON
Proof given willingly.
DEAD CERTS.
Gosub, Forfeit, Trail and gave on course some scribe, Wood Harmony. Poor odds, but on Saturday I have.
4 BIG WINNERS.
Selections at ORIENT HOTEL, 8 a.m. to 1 p. m.

PADSHAH
Advises you never to invest money in the Tote without instruction.
RS. 296 CANTERBURY LAMB RS. 296
4th big meeting we had Canterbury Lamb, and 5 other Winners.
Price Rs. 10 on Race day meeting.
Address
K. & Co., 20, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY RACES, 5TH DAY.
A DISTINCTIVE CARD CONTAINING THE
WINNERS
OF THE
ECLIPSE STAKES
BYCULLA CLUB CUP
MANSFIELD PLATE
TURF CLUB CUP
can be had after 11 A. M. TO-DAY at
Racing Expert's
Offices:—10, Club Road, BYCULLA, and CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor,) 321, HORNBY ROAD.

BOMBAY RACES.
"DIAMOND" Sure Tips also supplied Price Re. 1.
If you want to try your luck on quite new lines, please read our instructive pamphlet PRACTICAL HINTS ON RACING". Price Re. 1 only. Copies can be had at:—
Address:—Messrs. JAYKAR & S. GANGADHARRAO, Deubai's Chawl, Dadar 14, Messrs. TARAPORWALLA SONS & CO., Book-sellers Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO-DAY
BIG RACES. LAST DAY.
TELLY'S SPECIAL & ORDINARY CARDS.
Worth a trial by those who have lost up to now. Rs. 5 only each set. Selections—Exceptional. If you Miss To-day's Chance You'll Repent. Remember to go Punctually to
TARAPOREVALA, 190 HORNBY RD.

THANA SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, February 9.

Santiago Augustino De Abreo an ex-guard of the G.I.P. Railway, who had been charged before Mr. K. B. Vasudeo, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, under Section 307 I. P. C. has been sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

It appears from the prosecution case that the accused was at one time a guard on the G.I.P. Railway. Owing to retrenchment his services were dispensed with. Taking the amount of his Provident Fund, he purchased a motor lorry plying the same for hire at Thana. But he had to cope with a very keen competition from another motor lorry owned by a Parsi gentleman and run by one Succaram Shivram 'alias' Joshi, the complainant. This competition led to a bitter feud between the rivals. John was at first the accused's lorry driver but had to leave his service as the accused, was a bad paymaster. The two used often to see each other at the Thana Station. The accused had once told John point plank that he would shoot him. The complainant had informed the Police about the threats. In the evening of 15th November last the complainant was shot at. The accused had met him at the Station, when he salaamed him saying: "Remember this is my last 'ramram' to you. The same evening shortly before the shooting incident occurred the brother of the accused's driver had also met the complainant and had said to him: "You are to be wiped out of existence." At about 7-45 p.m. as the complainant was standing at a 'pan' shop the accused fired at him with a gun. His left hand was shattered and a bullet was lodged in one of his sides. The accused ran to the Thana Station where he was arrested with a gun in his hand.

The defence was that the accused was a keen huntsman and had a proper license to possess the gun found in his hand when arrested at the Thana Station, on his return from Parsik whither he had gone on a shooting excursion. There was no doubt that the complainant had been shot at with a gun but there was no reliable evidence whatever that the accused was responsible for shooting at the complainant.

The learned Judge in his charge to the jury pointed out that there were no doubt discrepancies in the case but it was for them to consider whether the discrepancies were such as demolished the prosecution case.

The Jury unanimously returned a verdict of "guilty" and the accused was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. V. T. Joshi and Mr D. B. Wagh defended the accused.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BOMBAY, Feb. 15.

MONEY.

A strong demand for money for trade purposes continues. The notable feature of the week has been the raising of the Bank rate from 8 to 9 per cent this high level not having been reached for a long period of years except on one occasion for a few weeks in April/May 1920. The reasons for the acute demand for money which has brought this about are to be sought in exceptional requirements for the financing of rush arrivals of Broach and Berar coton, the ruling prices being at an exceptionally high level. Moreover, the demand for finance from Rangoon and Calcutta on account of the rice crops and jute and tea still continues. There would seem, therefore, no probability of an early relief in the monetry situation.

The necessities of the case appear to call for some remedial measures. It is reported that the Imperial Bank has already utilised to the full amount of Rs. 12 crores the facilities for borrowing from Government under the Paper Currency Act. It is clear that these facilities have not on the present occasion proved adequate to meet an exceptionally stringent position, and the market is forced to work out its own salvation by selling Sterling to Government or by a recourse to Council remittances. The undesirable difficulties of resorting to either of these courses at a time when the forward rates for T.T. as at the present juncture, are about 5/32d. lower per month than the ready rates, due to the scarcity of forward bills, will be realised.

The present circumstances, therefore, indicate the advisability of some provision whereby an emergency issue of currency, to provide additional funds for the Imperial Bank, beyond that allowed at present by the Paper Currency Act, can be effected to relieve the situation. There would seem to be no objection to this at a time when the metallic reserve is very strong. With a high Bank rate of 9 per cent and the possibility of an even higher level in the event of the present demand not slackening, the effect upon the gilt-edged market is bound to be serious and must tell against any programme of Government loans at favourable rates which may be in consideration for issue at a future date.

The call money rate in the market was about 8 per cent during the early part of the week, but on the raising of the Bank rate money was placed at as high a rate as 9 per cent. The short deposit rate for the 1, 2 and 3 months period is about 8 to 8¼ per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 32.58 lacs while the other deposits have also decreased by Rs. 225.75 lacs. The cash balance has decreased by Rs. 318.17 lacs and now stands at Rs. 11,90,36,000, the percentage being 12.44 as compared with 15.51 of last week. The Bank rate has been raised to 9 per cent.

The downward movement in Government securities has necessarily been checked by the raising of the Bank rate and there is a decline in the prices all round. 3½ per cent Government Paper has receded to Rs. 66/4. 5 per cent Loans due 1933 and 1945-55 are quoted at Rs. 97 and Rs. 97/14 respectively. 6½ per cent Bonds due 1925 and 1928 were placed at Rs. 103 and Rs. 103/10. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs 100/14 and Rs 101; 1930 are quoted at Rs. 102/12 and 1932 at Rs. 103/12. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107/12.

EXCHANGE.

Following the severe disturbance in the exchange market referred to in our last report there was a rapid recovery, and business was placed at as high a rate as 1s. 5-1/32d., at which level it is reported purchases were made for Government account both here and in Calcutta. The fact that Government refrained from accepting at low levels tenders for the Council bills on offer during the week removed to a considerable extent the nervousness that had been felt in the market. The forward rates for T.T. on London are at a discount of 5/32d. per month under the rates for ready T.T. There was a fair showing of bills in Bombay and Calcutta, while on the other hand, there was an improved inquiry for bullion imports.

The dollar quotation has been fairly steady throughout the week, the highest rate being 4sl. 4.31-1/4 and the lowest 4sl. 4.29-1/2. The Continental exchanges have further depreciated, French francs from 92.90 to 96.50 and Belgian francs from 105 to 112. The Italian lira also eased from 98.00 to 99.00.

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, the 12th February 1924, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 41,10,000 all of which were rejected. Rs. 50 lacs will be offered for sale next week.

Remittances during the month of January to the Home Treasury are as follows:—Sterling purchases in India £590,000. Council Bills £611,589. Total £1,201,589.

GOLD

The rate for gold has improved during the week by about 2 annas, partly due to the improvement in the price of the metal in London and partly to the improved off-take which now averages some 20,000 tolas a day. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 96s. 2d. and 95s. 6d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 26/0/9 and Rs. 25/14/6 for ready, Rs. 26/0/9 and Rs. 25/14/6 for 21st February settlement and Rs. 26/4/0 and Rs. 25/14/9 for 22nd March settlement. The rate for sovereigns was maintained round Rs. 16/4/6 for ready and Rs. 16/5 for forward. The stock is estimated at about 3½ lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £19,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £2,04,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 45,32,065 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £5,40,000.

SILVER.

Firm conditions continued in the silver market throughout the week with a small reaction towards the close on profit taking by bulls. China again leads the market while the off-take in our market has declined owing to the present high rates. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 34-1/16d. and 33-3/8d for ready and 33-15/16d and 33-1/4d for forward. In Shanghai the rate for TT on London improved from 3s. 3-7/8d to 3s 4-7/8. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 82-6 and Rs. 81-6 for ready, Rs. 82-6 and 81-7 for 28th February settlement and Rs 82/11 and Rs 81/12 for 25th March settlement. The off-take averages about 180 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4,000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £2,05,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is computed at £7,95,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 3132 bars and Rs. 3,30,673 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £25,000.

SHARES.

There were four working days on the stock Exchange during the week under review. There has again been considerable excitement in the market with sharp fluctuations in cotton mill shares, chiefly in the Bombay Dyeing, Colaba Land and Shapurji shares. There was a rise of about Rs. 50 in the Shapurji mill shares due to the technical position in the market. The general improvement in the prices of cotton mill shares reported last week continued this week. The following the fluctuations during the week in the prices of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 675-712/8-707/8; Century Rs. 340-351/4-348/12; Central India Rs 466/12-473/12; Colaba Land Rs 140-182/8-162/8; Crescent Rs 222/8-233/12; Kohinoor Rs. 1275, New Great Rs. 500-497/8-500; Pearls Rs. 520-530; Shapurji 286/4-317/8 and Swadeshi 463/12-473/12.

The miscellaneous section remains dull with a small volume of business passing. The rise in the price of British Burma Petroleum shares was shortlived, and the rate has declined from the highest of last week, Rs 7-7 to Rs 6-6. Alcocks were quoted at Rs 225, Bombay Tramway Rs 88/2 and Tata Deld at Rs. 106/4. In Cement and Manganese shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs 9/8, Katni Ord Rs 81/4 with deferred at Rs 202/8 and Shivrajpur at 40. The inquiry for railway shares continues but at the higher level there are more sellers than buyers in the market. Ahmedabad Prantij is quoted at Rs 776/-; Central Provinces Rs 100; Gujerat Rs 75, Sindh Light Rs 146 and Tapti Valley at Rs. 607/8.

There was a rise of about Rs 40 in the Imperial Bank fully paid shares which improved from Rs. 1340 to Rs 1380 with Contributories from Rs 340 to Rs 360. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs 77/8, while those of the Central Bank at Rs. 25/10.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a sharp decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. The markets declined at the opening on some straddle selling, but improved on the next day on some scattered buying. Towards the close the markets declined sharp.

Advices from the American markets during the week are disappointing and prices there continue to show a downward tendency. The cause of the weakness seems to be due mainly to straddle selling and long liquidation on poor trade reports from Manchester. Although there was a slight recovery in values towards the middle of the week the same was immediately greeted by further liquidation and the position at the moment does not assume any steadiness or healthy appearance.

The estimate of consumption of the United States mills for January was 5,60,000 bales. The takings per week go on at a rate which is out of all proportion to the restricted supplies, and if continued on present lines would not mean much reduction from last year's total. It is difficult under present nervous conditions to give confident predictions as regards supplies, as this week's occurrences have undoubtedly shaken the confidence of the speculative world, with the result that a good deal of profits have had to be abandoned.

Trade reports from Manchester this week are unsatisfactory, and whilst the whole position has been brought to a comparative standstill owing to the decline in the raw material, a good business is simply waiting for the price of cotton to steady. In any case for business to be resumed on normal lines, values must show more stability.

A fair amount of business has been put through in the American spot cotton this week and the basis remains fairly steady especially for good staple cotton, which is difficult to procure.

The political situation is also a factor which still creates uncertainty and restlessness, but broadly speaking we consider hat the severity of the recent decline has been quite unwarranted by the actual conditons. Liquidation has been extremely drastic and the markets have suffered considerably owing to apparent recent hopeless condition and lack of buying power..

On the whole we still maintain our ideas that values will at some later date improve substantially again and as the recent liquidation has placed the markets in a healthy position, we consider that the present level is attractive enough to effect cautious purchases.

With regard to the position of the local market, in response to easier advices from America, prices here have further given way. Unless American markets should further collapse, we anticipate no reason why values should break further here and we, therefore, recommend our friends to buy round about Rs. 590 for Broach.

The ready demand is fairly well maintained and we do not think that the available supply of cotton this season will exceed the demand to any appreciable extent, and, therefore, confidently expect prices to move gradually upwards.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York March	33.32	31.78—154
New York May	33.50	32.05—145
New York July	32.05	30.52—153
New York October	28.05	27.20—85
Liverpool March	19.40	18.52—88
Liverpool May	19.40	18.55—85
Liverpool July	18.91	18.14—77
Liverpool October	16.61	16.04—57

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 8th inst. at Rs. 626 and advanced to Rs. 629 on jobbers and Bull operators buying. Selling by Offices and Commission Houses caused the market to give way to Rs. 625½, but the prices again recovered to Rs. 628¼ on Bull operators buying. On the 9th inst. the market opened at Rs. 629 steady and gradually advanced to Rs. 632 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. Around this level several Commission Houses were sellers and the prices dropped to Rs. 627½, but again improved to Rs. 634 on Bull operators buying. On the 11th inst. the market opened at Rs. 633 and steadily advanced to Rs. 637¼ on Commission Houses and Bull operators buying. At about this level Commission Houses and one Japanese House were sellers which caused the prices to give way to Rs. 631. On the 12th inst. the market opened at Rs. 625 easier in sympathy with the decline in New York futures. Buying at this level by prominent Shroffs caused the prices to improve to Rs. 626, but the market again dropped to Rs. 621¼ on Exporting and Commission Houses selling. On buying by Bull operators the values recovered to Rs. 624. On the 13th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 624 and gradually declined to Rs. 617¼ on several Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. On scattered buying the values recovered to Rs. 620. On the 14th inst. the market opened easier owing to further lower advices from Home, and advanced to Rs. 613 and after sharp fluctuations closed easier on the same day at Rs. 609.

Fin Oomra March opened at Rs. 599 on the 8th inst. and going down to Rs. 584 gradually advanced to Rs. 609 on Bull operations buying. Around this level Commission Houses and tired Bulls were sellers and the prices gradually gave way to Rs. 594¼. Going up to Rs. 596 the market again dropped to Rs. 589 and after some fluctuations closed on the 14th inst. at Rs. 587. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 603 on the 8th inst. and sharply advanced to Rs. 618 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying. General selling caused a setback and the market gave way to Rs. 601 and after sharp fluctuations closed easier at Rs. 591½ on the 14th inst. F. G. Bengal March opened at Rs. 538 on the 8th inst. and closed at Rs. 525 on the 14th inst. the highest being Rs. 545 and the lowest Rs. 522. Whilst May opened at Rs. 540 and closed at Rs. 530 on the 14th inst. the highest being Rs. 548 and the lowest Rs. 525.

PIECE-GOODS.

No new feature of importance has been noticeable in the cloth market during the past week. The tone has been quiet, but rupee rates have remained steady and hardly show any alteration. As stocks are light and forward business has not been placed on a large scale, the merchants believe that there will be a scarcity of special styles in the near future, and are therefore averse to reducing the rates. On the other hand, though the consuming centres are in need of goods to replenish their holdings, the upcountry buyers are waiting in expectation of a decline in values. The tightness of the money market has also contributed to the curtailment of demand. Trade has been very patchy and the offtake has been poor. A brisk demand will not be experienced until values of cloths become easier, as the present economic situation is such that extreme caution is necessary, especially when the capital has been considerably reduced owing to the losses suffered and sales on credit system are not being effected.

The Manchester market has been steady. The quotations received by wire are quite out of the reach of buyers, and considerable difficulties have been experienced in arranging transactions. The protracted efforts to establish a Cotton Control Board has broken down after a conference in Manchester had decided that owing to the diversity of interests, it was impracticable to devise a scheme which would meet the interests concerned. The proposed scheme of control in the Lancashire Spinning Mills using American Cotton aimed at limiting production and legalising the scheme to make the regulations compulsory, so that the spinners may obtain the relief needed. A special meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners of Manchester has recommended that a ballot be taken on the proposal to stop mills on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays every week.

Japanese goods have been firm and steady the higher level of prices being maintanied owing to small stocks. Local mill cloths have not shown any change, but the demand has not come up to expectations and now hopes are centred for a better inquiry for the "Holi" holidays. It is reported that one thousand bales of Satin calendar shirtings of "X" quality have been sold by the Bombay Dyeing Mills to merchants in the bazaar at Rs. 1-8-3 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	× 37	1/2/3	13	12	0
„ 100,000	45	× „	..	15	4	0
„ No. 33,000	45	× „	..	14	8	0
„ No. 2800	37	× „	..	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	× „	..	13	8	0
„ No. 2750	45	× „	..	15	4	0
„ Yellow Horse	43	× 39	..		..	
„ No. 2310	44	× 38	1/2		..	
Dewhursts BBB	38	× 38	1/2	21	0	0
„ BB	38	× 38	1/2	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38	× 38	1/2	16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	× 37	1/2/38	13	8	0
„ No. 4462	41	× „	..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39	× „	..	13	8	0
Fleming's 1904/1906	45,48, 51	× 38	Avg.	19	0	0
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell's Dragon	..	29 × 40	Net	29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	..	26 × 40	..	16	8	0
Mistsui's Elephant	..	29 × 40	Net	24	0	0
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 18 ..	..	45 × 22	..	8	8	0
„ No. 138 ..	..	40 × 22	..	6	12	0
„ No. 636 ..	..	44 × 22	..	7	6	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Liepman's No. 1500	..	32 × 42	..	28	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..	36 × 40	..	29	4	0
Ralli's No 9889	..	33 × 40	..	18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	..	33 × 40	..	19	4	0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's No. 6 ..		41 × 19	..	8	4	0
„ No. 60 ..		46 × 19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 600 ..		51 × 19	..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000 ..		56 × 19	..	11	6	0
„ No. 88 ..		58 × 20	..	7	9	0
„ No. 1270 ..		27 × 18	..	3	11	0
„ No. 818 ..		39 × 20	..	7	7	0
„ No. 1440 ..		36 × 20	..	5	13	0
„ No. 5352 ..		42 × 20	..		..	
„ No. 2755 ..		42 × 20	..		..	
„ No. 1703 ..		52 × 20	Net	15	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260		27 × 18	..	3	11	0
„ No. 119 ..		37 × 18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 229 ..		42 × 18	..	5	0	0
„ No. 339 ..		47 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ 1K/4K38",47",48"		53 × 18	Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95 ..		58 × 20	..	7	9	0
„ No. 66999		40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999		40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775 ..		40 × 18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 875 ..		45 × 18	..	6	10	0
„ No. 975 ..		50 × 18	..	7	2	0
„ No. 615 ..		50 × 18	..	6	14	0
Graham's Baloon		58 × 20	..	7	9	0
Greaves' No. 5060		27 × 18	..	3	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's No. 7070/9090		27 × 18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81		..	..	4	8	0
„ No. 1850 ..		..	..	4	0	0
„ No. 1900 ..		..	..	4	2	0
„ No. 2600 ..		..	..	4	4	0
„ No. 21021		..	..	4	6	0
„ No. 36920 T. B.		38 × 22	..		..	
Graham's Nos. 88/8888		28 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970 Saraswati ..		33 × 18	..		..	
„ Tipoo W/WWW		34 × 18	..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000 ..		„	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			..	7	6	0
Lyon's No. 454 5/5656 6767 ..		26 × 18	..	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000		„	..	4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.		38 × 22	..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510 5520 ..		26 × 18	..	4	8	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/ 5820 "Motor Car" ..		..	..	4	8	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

LOCAL YARN MARKET.

				Rs.	a.	p.
61/2s SECOND QUALITY.						
Finlay	–	–	–		–	
Apollo	–	–	–	0	14	0
Simplex	–	–	–	0	13	6
Shapoorji	–	–	–	0	13	6
Currimbhoy	–	–	–	0	13	3
6 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.						
Edward Sassoon	–	–	–		–	
Apollo	–	–	–		–	
David	–	–	–	0	14	6
8 1/2s. FIRST QUALITY.						
Jacob (Seven stars)	–	–	–	0	14	6
Edward Sassoon	–	–	–	0	14	6
Apollo	–	–	–	0	14	6
Bradbury	–	–	–	0	14	9
10 1/2s.						
Shapoorji	–	–	–	0	15	3
Apollo	–	–	–	0	15	3
Swadeshi	–	–	–	1	0	0
Bradbury	–	–	–	0	15	4
Asur Virji	–	–	–	0	15	6
David (Flowerman)	–	–	–	0	15	3
David (Cockatoo)	–	–	–	0	15	6
Indo China	–	–	–		–	
12 1/2s.						
Elphinstone	–	–	–	0	16	0
Currimbhoy	–	–	–	0	15	4
China	–	–	–		–	
Moon	–	–	–	0	15	6
Apollo	–	–	–	0	15	6
Dawn	–	–	–	0	15	6
14 1/2						
Kilachand	–	–	–	1	0	4
Apollo	–	–	–	1	0	9
City	–	–	–	1	1	0
Colaba Land	–	–	–	1	1	6
Fazabhai	–	–	–		–	
20s.						
Kilachand	–	–	–	1	2	3
Edward Sassoon	–	–	–	1	2	3
Elphinstone	–	–	–		–	
Phoenix	–	–	–	1	2	6
Dawn	–	–	–	1	2	6
Japan	–	–	–	1	2	9

MILL STORES

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The market continued dull, being quite conspicuous by an absence of demand. Bandings and Healds which are firm owing to scarcity and higher home values also are quiet, owing to mill strike. However, a rapid development is expected in Cotton Healds with the opening of the mills, as the stocks are limited in the market. Home value has been nearly 29 d. Roller cloths and woollen goods kept very dull, with no enlivening features.

Japanese Bobbins met with slightly better demand this week. Rovings of 5/8 in. and Slubbings of 3/4 in. are rather scarce. Ring Rabbeth Bobbins witnessed a healthy demand, and the price has advanced by half a rupee per gross.

Quotations are:—
Healds 15/40s Rs. 1-13-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-9.
Roller Cloth Rs. 8-8-0.
Sizing flannel Rs. 4-0-0.
Bandings-rim-scroll Rs. 1-5-0.
Bandings-tubular Rs. 2-6-0.
Ropes Rs. 2-4-0.
Bobbins-Slubbings Rs. 25-0-0.
Bobbins-Rovings Rs. 23-0-0.
Pirns Conical Rs. 7-4-0.
Pirns Universal Rs. 6-8-0.
Pirns Weft Rs. 6-0-0.
Fillets Emery Re. 0-3-3.
Card cans Rs. 4-0-0.

CHEMICALS

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Chemical market last week evinced considerable interest with a rapid advance in prices of several important commodities. Farina and Dextrine have been among the chief articles which have seen a hurry climb up in prices. Buyers were keen and the last price quoted was Rs. 18/- for Farina, while Dextrine at Rs. 22/- per cwt. Maize starch kept steady at Rs. 16/8/0 per cwt. Sodium sulphide, Bichromate soda, Brown Sugar lead and Hydrosulphide have nothing further worth recording. Epsom salt is again scarce, and the price is maintained firm at Rs. 3/4/0 per cwt. Aniline salt Electron make was quoted at Re. 0-11/6 per lb.

Caustic soda changed hands at Rs. 22/8/0 per cwt. Home values for Caustic soda 98 per cent. Ground has been nearly £24/- per ton C.I.F. Bombay. Zinc Chloride kept unchanged. There was a better upcountry inquiry in Magnesium Chloride.

The quotations are:—
Caustic soda Rs. 22/8/0.
Pichromate soda Rs. 37/8/0.
Hydrosulphide soda Rs. 1/5/6.
Hypsoulphide soda Rs. 15/-.
Glauber salt Rs. 4/-.
Epsom salt Rs. 3/4/0.
Aniline salt Re. 0//11/6.
Litharge Rs. 36/-.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 48/-.
White sugar lead Rs. 45/-.
Bleaching powder Rs. 13/8/0.
Potash Chlorate Re. 0/4/3.
Barrium Nitrate Rs. 0/4/3.
Liguor Ammonia Re. 0/10/0.

COLOURS

Bombay, Feb. 15.

The market is very quiet and no lively feature is in sight. The arrival is more than the demand and so the stocks are accumulating. Some business passed during the course of the week in Alizarine and some of the Directs.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow. Rs. 115/120 per cwt
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger. Rs. 115/ per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 130/ per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Krishna. Rs. 95/ per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine. Rs. 3/- per lb.
Delta Purpurine. Rs. 4/- per lb.
Magenta Crystals. Rs. 6/- per lb.
Methyl Violet. Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Fast Red. Madrasi. Rs. 5/- per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals. Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals. Rs. 1/0/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Re. 0/12/0. per lb.

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LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.
(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 15

	Rs.	A.	P.
Khadi —	1	2	3
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inches—			
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb	1	9	6
Fazulbhai per lb	1	9	0
Textile per lb	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb	1	8	6
Pearl per lb	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukb) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1	9	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb	1	8	0
Pearl per lb.	1	7	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Longcloth:—× Quality.			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	5	3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	8	0
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1	6	9
Bombay Cotton	1	7	0
Peshalwan	1	6	0
Hearth Brand ..	1	6	0
Salita:—			
Pabaney per lb.	1	5	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Dhooties 7.8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	10	5
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	8	9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1	8	9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece	7	6	0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—			
Pearl per piece	7	10	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	4	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	2	0
Black Check 5 lb:—			
Textile per piece.. ..	9	8	0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	8	8	0
Gabrun No, 5124:—			
Gabrun no		..	
Pearl	13	2	0
Hindustan	13	2	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rahman and Company).

BOMBAY, Feb. 15, 5 p.m.

Our Karachi Agent's telegrams last night ran as under:—

"Ready Rs 27/6 26/14 delivery 27/6 27/13 New Crop 24/2 24/2 23/9 strong."

New York 13th February sales 50,000 tons Raw Cuban Sugar shipment per steamer during Feb. March to U.K. or the Continent of U.C. Cuba 5¼ cents per lb. Sugar option for 100 lbs March 559, May 560 July 563.

Java market was telegraphed this morning as under:—(recd. 4 p.m.)

"Market steady 22½ guilders per picul ex. Warehouse."

The market here has opened firm and remained so throughout the day. To-day's offtake for local consumptions is 3500 bags moderate demand for spot sugar.

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs 28/5 per cwt.

Jan Feb sh. 22/4 per cwt FBH
Feb March sh. 22/8 per cwt FBH
June July sh. 26/11 per cwt FBH
July sh. 27/3 per cwt FBH
July Aug/Sept sh. 25/8 per cwt FBH
Continental Fine Sweet Sugar Ready Rs. 28/4 per cwt.
Jan Feb sh. 22/- per cwt FBH
Tone of market steady, under-tone strong.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, Feb 15th.

	Spot prices	
Description	14-2-24	7-2-24
Bengals F. G.	545	545
S/Punjab F. G.	545	545
Broach F. G.	635	..
Oomras Fine	610	605
Muttia F.	595	590
M. G. Khandesh F.	619	595
	Futures.	
Hedges Contracts	14-2-24	7-2-24
Bengals March ..	524	538
May	526	541
Broach, April/May ..	614	620
Oomra F. March. ..	590	602
May ..	594	605
Sogtheras, May/June	619	..

Receipts for the week ending 14th Feb. 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	21414	22349
Oomras	121506	98679
Dholleras	6695	5071
Broach	20588	13293
Southerns	4451	1340
Persians	96	2
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	22	..
East Africans	151	424
Other sorts	72	..
Total ..	175025	139158

Exports for the week ending 14th Jan. 1924.

	Bales.
Europe	61339
China	6930
Japan.	31800
Coast Ports.	700
Total	100863
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	20425
China Japan and Coast Ports	73639
Total	94064

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 14th Feb. 1924 and corresponding period in last four years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
1494485	1717499	1801066	1096282	1387574

Exports from 1st. September 1923 to 14th Feb. 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20.
Europe 538869	389476	285566	280404	268643
China 52087	10656	14815	87716	52613
Japan 681733	468336	789144	236049	756815
Coast Ports 24735*	15761	12306	6144	6650
Total 1355062	1165791	1282828	681104	1084801

*Including 10238 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 14th Feb. 1924 .. 14,347 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th Feb. 1924 .. 7,17,015* bales.

TOKYO LETTER.

A YEAR OF MISFORTUNES.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPT ON PRINCE'S LIFE.

A WAVE OF REACTION.

TOKYO, Jan. 1.

With the sound of running bells, one hundred and eight strokes of them, in the Buddhist temples throughout the Japanses Empire, the old and the new bade farewell to each other when the clocks struck twelve last mid-night. 1923 was the year of the wild boar, accoring to the old Chinese zodiac, and with its demise terminated not only a full 'cycle of Cathay" but that of twelve zodiacal signs also. The twelve signs of the Chinese zodiac which form the Sino-Japanese calendar are rat, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, serpent, horse, goat, monkey, cock, dog and wild board. These twelve signs of the zodiacal system combine with the five elements, wood, fire, earth, matel and water—divided into two categories, the active and the passive, to form the old sixagenary cycle of China. The Japanese chronology recognizes the above order so far as the signs of the zodiacal menagerie or the "cycle of Cathay" are concerned but uses solar year prevailing in the Christian countries.

A YEAR OF MISFORTUNES.

In the midst of devastation wrought by the earthquake and fires of September last, we find that the year 1923, as it slips into the archives of the past, was one of calamities and misfortunes unprecedented in the annals of the Japanese Empire. Large areas laid waste by the up-heavels of the earth and the resultant conflagrations which made it possible for hundreds and thousands of human beings to be roasted to death, are visible everywhere to tell their own sad tales. The Japanese are a nation full of courage and resolution. In the immortal words of Long-fellow they are allowing "the dead Past bury its dead," and with a spirit which knows no defeat they are carrying on the task of reconstruction with laudable success. The year of the rat, 1924, begins its career under the auspicious patronage of Daikoku-ten, the fabulous God of Wealth. And it is only once after every sixty years that Daikoku-sama, busy as he is, takes upon his own shoulders the onerous task of presiding over a year. With new ideas, new hopes and new aspirations, the thirteenth year of Taisho, the reigning Emperor, dawns upon us. It is the first in a cycle of twelve as well as sixty, and Japanese tradition attaches great importance to it.

A DEPLORABLE INCIDENT.

A sad event that added greatly to the grief and sorrow of the Japanese people was a futile attempt made on the life of Prince Regent on the 27th of last month. In Japan the Emperor cult reigns supreme and every Japanese child, for centuries, has been trained in the doctrine of loyalty to the throne from his very childhood. Never before in the annals of Japan, an attempt has been made to give the slightest harm to the body of a member of the Imperial family. A thrill of horror and indignation was sent throughout the whole length and breadth of the country as soon as the news that the August Person of the Heir Apparant to the throne had been attacked, spread like wild fire. At the outset, no one believed that a Japanese could have been guilty of such an atrocious crime and popular indignation reached its highest point when it was given out that at least one citizen of the Empire had resorted to such a heinous act.

Daisuke Namba, the assailant, is a youngman of 25 years and the third son of Mr. Sakunoshin Namba, a member of the House of Representatives. The attack was made at about 10-30 a.m. when the Prince Regent's car was speeding past Toranomon park on its way to the Imperial Diet building. Pushing through a thick line of holiday crowds who had been witnessing the royal procession, Namba came forward in the open space and fired shots from a walking-stick pistol taking the same from under his coat. Off went the shots piercing through the window panes of the Regent's car and missed hitting His Royal Highness in the head by a very narrow margin as the Prince bent in salutation to the crowds. It was a very miraculous escape indeed! Everyone among the spectators including the police and gendarmes on duty suspected that the tyres of the automobile had punctured. But it was a dreadful surprise! The light dawned upon them, and but for the interference of the police the would-be assassin might have been lynched on the spot. I have been given to understand from very reliable sources that five persons are suspected to have taken part in the assault. Three of them were caught on the spot, including Namba who performed the actual deed, while the other two are still at large. Many other details though fully known to me, I am under a promise, like all other journalists here, not to disclose, till a veil of secrecy strictly enjoined by the police authorities is removed.

A GREATER UPHEAVEL!

Marvellous indeed was the attitude of the Prince! Unperturbed he proceeded to the the House of Peers, read his opening address in a sonorous as well as melodious voice, and left the Diet quite composedly as if nothing had happened. The ice was broken only after he had left the House and everyone among the parliamentarians was taken aghast. It is presumed, the sad incident has created a greater upheavel than even the unprecendented catastrophe of September 1. The political world has been shaken to its very foundations. The Ministry resigned en bloc a few hours after the outrage was committed and in spite of the repeated requests of the Elder Statesmen and the Prince Regent, refuses to remain in power. It is an open secret now that the Chief of the Metropolitan Police for a few other higher officials responsible for the preservation of peace and order will be made to quit their posts receiving black marks for the failure to perform their duties creditably well. "Yamatodamashii" or the Japanese spirit of chivalry demands the punishment of these in the superior posts. The sense of responsibility among the higher ones must always be answerable for a proper discharge of duties by their subordinates. The father of the culprit, Mr. Sakunoshin Namba, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives holding himself responsible for his son's outrageous acts, and it was unanimously approved. A nervous wreck, he was taken back to his home in Yamaguchi prefecture and all attempts to commit suicide were frustrated by his relatives who had been keeping a strict watch over him. But the fate decreed otherwise. The infuriated mobs of the villages attacked his house, the other day, and murdered him at the point of the sword. The entire family must be termed as one of outcasts from now on.

AT THE BOTTOM OF FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

Admiral Count Yamamoto is a man of unimpeachable character and great integrity, but his stars of good luck seem to have forsaken him since he made his debut on the political stage, some ten years ago. He is like a man who whatever he does goes wrong and is constantly hurried from bad to worse as if Heaven would never stop chastising him. Twice he has organised his Cabinet and both the times met with a tragic end. His first ministry was born when there was a great eruption of Sakura-jima which had been lying practically dormant for 134 years and resulted in an enormous loss of life and property. The unfortunate event occurred in Count Yamamoto's own native province. Not long after that there were scandals involving some of the Ministers of State, and the Prime Minister though quite innocent had to retire from the public limelight while his colleagues in the Cabinet were openly impeached. For years not a single word was said or written about Count Gombei Yamamoto, the distinguished Admiral of the Imperial Japanese Navy; the world had forgotten everything about him.

But the Genro, or the Elder Statesmen, had not forsaken him. The Satsuma clan which with its rival the Choshu clan, or the military party, has ruled the Japanese pontics ever since the advent of the Meiji Era, had also been lying in wait to give its erstwhile leader a chance to retrieve his past failures. Yamamoto got his chance but was blessed with a baptism of earthquakes and fires. His being a super-party cabinet, none of the parties with a working majority befriended him in the House of Representatives at the last extraordinary session of the Diet. A cannonade of hostile attacks was let loose upon his policies, and the reconstruction estimates prepared by his colleagues were reduced by one-third. The same was the fate meted out to his other projects. The defeat of the Insurance Bill at the hands of the majority party made Baron Den, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to resign his portfolio. This proved an unbearable blow for the Premier who had held hopes to the Insurance Companies that he would accommodate hem with low interest loans to pay ten per cent. of the insured amounts of the policies in the devasted areas. The attempt on Prince Regent's life has proved the last straw on the proverbial camel's back, and Count Yamamoto, for no fault of his own, has been humbled to the dust. The last curtain seems to have fallen upon the political career of an able and honest man upon whom the fortune refuses to smile. It is rumoured that the old soldier statesman has made up his mind to cut himself away from the world and spend the evening of his life in retirement.

A WAVE OF REACTION.

The foolish action of a demented young man has made it easier for the reactionaries to make their presence felt on all sides. Several attempts at assault have fruitlessly been made on Viscount Goto, the Minister of Home Affairs. His political enemies have given out that his failure to control the subversive elements combined with his efforts to bring Joffe, the Soviet leader, to Japan last year, helped to encourage the spread of dangerous thoughts among the younger generation. Viscount Goto is one of the few liberal statesmen in this country, and efforts are being made by the reactionaries to stir up popular feelings against him. Last week, two young men called upon his private residence and presented the New Year present of a large oblong object nicely wrapped up in a decent manner with the words "A humble token in remembrance of the season", written upon it. On opening it was found to be a brand new wooden coffin. The bearers were placed under arrest and are undergoing examination at the Metropolitan Police office, but there are reasons to believe that they will be allowed to go scot free. Viscount Goto is now the Minister of Home Affairs in name only waiting for his successor to take up the job.

The rumours are going the rounds of political circles that the presentation of universal manhood suffrage bill to the Diet will be delayed for an indefinite period. The conservative minds among the politicians have found this the most opportune time to spread alarms against the grant of franchise to the masses. Such antiquated ideas are giving umbrage to the leading newspapers who though sympathising with the authorities as regards the tightening of control over the socialists and others holding radical ideas, resent the postponement of the suffrage measure. Most of the leading dailies of Osaka and Tokyo are taking concerted action in urging for the immediate grant of voting rights to every sound-minded citizen of the Empire. The trend of opinion among the intellegentia is that the extension of right to take part in the administration of the State will naturally go a long way towards making the people very careful in speech and action. The new cabinet is still in the making. It might be installed within the next four or five days. Different candidates are in the field but all of them are tinged with the same one colour of conservatism. Viscount Kiyoura, the President of the Privy Council, appears to have more chances than all others to lead a coalition cabinet supported by the majority parties in both the Houses of Diet. Things are moving with a very uncertain pace, and no one can say with a certain degree of exactitude which way the wind is going to blow. But one thing is certain that everybody feels extremely sorrry for the tragic termination of Count Yamamoto's short-lived Cabinet. A great patriot who had really meant to do good to his motherland he falls a victim to tradition. Traditions count a great deal in this country and they must be respected at all costs. Woe betide a politician who does not follow the path chalked out by his ancestors!

A NOVEL ROBBERY!

A high-way robbery of a very novel character was committed, the other day, by three members of the Taikakai, an association of super-patriots. They called upon the headquarters of Ronu-sha, a labour organization where the remains of Mr. Sakaye Ohsugi, his wife and nephew, murdered by a Captain of the Gendarmes, were lying for a public funeral to be performed upon them. The biggest among the three pretending to pay respects to the ashes of the dead was seen to go down upon his knees when all of a sudden he jumped up with the three urns in his arms and disappeared in an automobile waiting outside firng revolver shots to cover his retreat. All this occurred in the twinkling of an eye while the whole gathering of mourners were enjoying their breakfast. One among the three intruders was caught on the spot, but all efforts of the police to get information from him proved of no avail as did their attempts to locate the whereabouts of the ashes quite independently. Fumio Iwata, the President of the Taikakai too had been missing for some time. The Police communicated with him through a member of his association and he presented himself voluntarily before the chief of the Secretariat of the Metropolitan Police Board. A secret conclave was held which resulted in a promise given by Iwata to bring the ashes on a certain date. True to his promise, he produced them on the appointed day. And the police too abiding by their word to Iwata have refused permission to hold another public funeral upon them. The whole affair now lies buried behind a veil of mystery. The ashes of the Socialist leader have been handed over to his brother. One among the thieves at least who was caught red-handed is to be sent up for trial, but the political gossip predicts his acquittal.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC SALVATION.

CHARKHA—THE ONLY WAY.

DR. RAY'S LETTER TO MAHATMA.

The following letter dated 11th February 1924 has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi by Dr. P.C. Ray:—

"My dear Mahatmaji,—I purposely abstained from going to Sassoon Hospital on a pilgrimage or even writing to you, as I thought that so long as you were confined to bed you should not in any way be disturbed. But your kind wire induces me to break the vow I imposed upon myself.

I confess I have been watching all the rejoicings and outbursts of enthusiasm in Bengal on the occasion of your release with mixed feelings. Our people are nothing if not emotional and sentimental, and the frothy effervescence will soon subside leaving not a trace behind. Of the thousands who are flocking to the public meeting to attend the Gandhi celebrations, barely one per cent is clad in khaddar. What a contrast to the sight which greeted my eyes at Cocanada where I found thousands, drawn from the humblest classes and coming from the remotest villages flocking to Gandhinagar, and full 90 per cent of them were clad in pure homespun! Nor do I find any serious and substantial effort to remove the curse of untouchability. Everyone is for a royal road to Swaraj and would avoid the thorny and tedious path. It is not for me to pronounce my opinion on the advisability or otherwise of the return by Congressmen to the Councils; but this much I may be permitted to say that if a portion of the energies which have been spent over this affair had been diverted to the constructive programme sketched out by you, the way to Swaraj would have been by this time considerably shortened.

You will probably remember that when the Malaviya Conference was in session at Bombay it was my privilege and pleasure to sit by your side for hours together for two consecutive days; and I promised to do my utmost to carry the message of khaddar to my Bengalee countrymen, and also to take practical steps towards its production. Thanks to the co-operation and devoted service of a noble band of workers, I have been able to do a little; but the work is up-hill and requires almost infinite patience and superhuman efforts to achieve success. The more, however, I work in this direction the more convinced I am becoming that in Charkha lies the economic salvation of India. And in my Cocanada address on the 'Message of Khaddar' I tried to elaborate this point. It gladdens me to find that in your letter to the Maulana Sahib you have laid particular stress on the Charkha as the only remedy for India's growing pauperism.

I must stop here and should not intrude further upon your repose. I need scarely add that my heart yearns after you; but for the present, I must deny myself the pleasure of paying you a visit.

May God soon restore you to full health so that you may once again guide the future destiny of our nation.

Yours very Sincerely,

Sd. P. C. RAY.

University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

GENERAL EDUCATION INSTITUTE, DADAR.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The General Education Institute, Dadar, Bombay, the pioneer body in the cause of mass education in the North of Bombay, was founded by the late Mr. G. N. Akshikar in the year 1892, and was organised by the late Messrs. Justice Ranade and Justice Telang. H. H. The Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) is the president of the Institute and Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, is its Vice-President. The names of Dr. Sir C. H. Setalwad and Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit stand amongst its referees. Rajaguru Hareshwar Mahadev Pandit is its treasurer. The Institute is at present conducting schools at various centres such as Dadar, Thana, Kalyan and Uran and is thus imparting education to a number of about 1,800 students with an annual expenditure of Rs. 54,000. At the first three named centres the schools of the Institute are fully-fledged High Schools.

Organised by the late Messrs. Justice Ranade and Justice Telang and strongly supported by Lieut. Col. Kirtikar from the very beginning and subsquently by Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, it has been well spoken of from time to time by several educationists and leading citizens of Bombay, and conducted in a broad and liberal spirit with the right sense of true object of education, it came to be praised by persons of all shades of opinion and belonging to different communities. Among the Gujarathis that commended it on personal knowledge stand prominently the names of Sheth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Sheth Vasanji Khimji, Mr. Mowji Govindji, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. V J. Patel and Mr. Lakshmidas Tairsee. Mrs. Jaijee Petit admired its Girls' High School, Mr. J. B. Petit has rendered practical help in several ways, and Mr. H. P. Mody who could with his keen insight see through the rare qualities of Mr. Akshikar at once marked him out as a truly patriotic, selfless and high souled educationist. It was the recommendation of Mr. R. M. Chinoy that secured for it the solid help from the Western India Turf club. Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar zealously worked for the cause of the Institute when the question of a grant of a plot to the Institute was before the corporation. Mr. M. R. Jayakar has highly praised the working of the Institute.

In the English press the "Times of India" devoted nearly a column to a note headed "Spirit of Education" eulogising the special merits of the Institute and the Bombay Chronicle called it a successful venture. The Marathi and Gujarathi dailies also wrote in a similar strain.

At the Dadar Centre the Institute is conducting a Boys' High School, the Karve Girls' High School and the Primary High School for Boys. The number of students receiving education at the centre is about 11,00. At present these schools meet in the hired premisis on the Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, which have now been acquired by the Municipality under their Development scheme. As no other suitable buildings are available in the locality the managers have proposed to construct their own buildings for the location of the three Schools.

The estimated cost of the proposed buildings for the Institute is Rs 1,50,000, and the managers in order to fulfill their desire have proposed the following scheme.

(1) A person paying Rs. 75,000 or more shall have his name given to the Boys' High School.

(2) A person paying Rs. 30,000 or more shall have his name given to the Primary Boys' School.

(3) A person paying Rs. 12,000 or more shall have his name given to either of the two halls of the Institute.

(4) Persons paying Rs. 3,000 or more shall have their name given to either of the 26 big class-rooms.

(5) Persons paying Rs. 1,500 or more shall have their name given to either of the 12 small class-rooms.

(6) Persons paying Rs. 1,000 or more shall be the patrons.

(7) Persons paying Rs. 500 or more shall be the fellows.

(8) Persons paying Rs. 100 or more shall be the sympathisers.

The managers of the Institute have been successful enough to secure a plot admeasuring about 2,004, Sq. Yrds. from the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, on the following conditions.

The actual cost of the land after Development is Rs. 50,840. This plot has, therefore, been given to the Institute on a lease of 50 years with a monthly rental of Rs. 254. The Institute has been further given the option of redeeming the lease within the period by paying off the actual cost in a lump or by instalments. The payments made to redeem the land shall be taken to reduce the rent payable protanto. No rent will be charged to the Institute for the first two years since the plot has been handed over to the Institute.

Now that the plot has been secured with the generous help of the members of the Coroporation the managers entirely depend on the generosity of the people who have the cause of education at their heart to fulfill their ambition to construct the buildings as early as possible. The Managers who have upto this time tried their best to stand on their own legs to the best of their might and have borne a deficit of Rs. 11,000 towards Primary education now approach the public to enable them to place it on a sound footing. They have already secured donations to the extent of Rs. 35,000. However, they have still to secure a very large sum to fulfill their object. We, therefore, appeal to all irrespective of locality or nationality to come to our speedy assistance as the circumstances require it and bring complete success to the humble and noble cause of the education of the masses.

R. K. OKA
R. K. VAIDYA.
Jt. Secretaries.

Funds Committee, G. E. Institute, Dadar.
Dadar, 14th February 1924.

N. B:—Donations will be gratefuly received to the following address:—General Education Institute, Dadar. Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, Bombay No. 14.

RUNNING TRAIN FATALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 13.

Mr. John Archibald Ross, a Punjab Civilian, who was proceeding Home on leave yesterday, preparatory to retirement fell out from a running train between Delhi and Muttra and was instantaneously killed.

Funeral took place in Delhi this evening which was attended by a large number of officials in the station.

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DESTITUTE HAJ PILGRIMS.

SYSTEM OF COMPULSORY PROVISION.

In 1922 out of Rs. 33,750 collected by the Central Haj Committee, Rs. 31,602 was spent on repatriation of indigent pilgrims. The Jeddah Committee of the Jeddah Repatriation Fund in submitting their report on the pilgrimage of 1922, to the Central Haj Committee said: (a) "That in our opinion the present system of almost unlimited repatriation encourages destitution and attracts to the Hadjaz a large number of destitute pilgrims. It has often been noticed to induce even well-to-do persons to show themselves as destitutes. (b) That we feel humiliated when people often make comparisons between the conditions of the pilgrims of India and other countries. No pilgrims of any other country save India are noticed begging and lying in the streets helpless from want of food, clothing and accommodation. (c) In order, therefore, to preserve Indian honour abroad and to stop a nuisance which will put an ever growing strain on Indian charity, we request the Central Haj Committee that they should advise the introduction of the system of compulsory return tickets with food and compulsory deposits of these return tickets in Jeddah as the other countries have done. Or alternatively each pilgrim may be required to keep a deposit of at least Rs. 80 at Bombay to meet his return expenses or other expenses arising from unforeseen causes."

In 1923, Rs. 34,890 were spent by the Government of India in repatriating 1583 destitute pilgrims. 1049 pilgrims were repatriated by the Shipping Companies free under the orders of the King of Hedjaz.

Careful consideration has been given to the recommendations of the Committee and the following agreement has been arrived at between the Government of Bombay and the three Shipping Companies which handle the pilgrim traffic, for the conduct of the pilgrimage in the present year.

The cost of a return passage will be fixed at the beginning of the pilgrim season.

A deposit sufficient to cover this amount will be paid by the pilgrim when he receives his passport from the Commissioner of Police. The Passport will be endorsed: "Deposit Rs.....paid."

The Shipping Companies have agreed not to issue a ticket to a pilgrim unless he produces a passport so endorsed.

The Shipping Company will endorse on the passport the number of the outward ticket issued to the pilgrim.

For the return journey tickets will be issued at the Shipping Offices at Jeddah to holders of endorsed Passports without further payment and tickets can be obtained from any of the Shipping Companies.

On arrival in Bombay, the passport will be collected and retained by the Commissioner of Police who will pay to the owner of the Ship the amount of the deposit endorsed thereon.

These arrangements will apply only to deck passengers and not to persons who travel first or second class, for it is found that in practice the majority of these passengers do purchase return tickets.

The attention of intending pilgrims is drawn to these arrangements and no tickets will be issued by any of the Shipping Companies except under the conditions stated above.

TANJORE MIRASDARS' GRIEVANCES.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

A deputation consisting of fifteen persons representing the Mirasdars of Tanjore waited upon His Excellency the Governor to-day at Fort St. George in connection with the enhanced resettlement rates in Tanjore district. The proceedings were not open to the press but it is understood the deputation submitted a memorandum setting out the Mirasdars' case and the hardships inflicted upon the Mirasdars by the introduction of the enhanced rates and praying His Excellency that, if Government could not go back, to order a substantial reduction in the percentage of assessments.

His Excellency the Governor grave a very sympathetic hearing to the representations and said he would give his best considerations to the points urged by them.

The Hon. Sir Charles Todhunter, Sir Arthur Knapp and the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer (Members of the Executive Council) were also present in the room during the deputation.

SCHEME FOR INDEPENDENT WATER SUPPLY.

REJECTED BY MADRAS CORPORATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

The Madras Corporation by a majority of 31 votes against 7 rejected a scheme put forward by Messrs. Binny and Company for having their own water supply through the Kortelair river for the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. The scheme was forwarded to the Corporation through Government for approval. The question came up for consideration at a previous meeting but in view of its importance the Council resolved to take its own time to consider it notwithstanding Government's demand for a reply before the 7th instant.

QUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS AS POLICE PROSECUTORS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Following the appointment ten months ago of Mr. R.P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, as Police Prosecutor, who has worked to the entire satisfaction of the Bar and the Bench two more qualified practitioners Mr. H. B. Spencer and Mr. D'Cunha, pleaders, have been appointed as additional Police Prosecutors. The Police Commissioner deserves to be highly congratulated on this new change of policy of appointing qualified lawyers as Prosecutors in place of Divisional Police Officers. It is expected that the existing two Police Inspectors will also be shortly replaced by qualified lawyers. This new innovation is highly welcome from the public point of view because the Magistracy secures great assistance in the quick disposal of their cases owing to trained and expert knowledge. However it is desirable that the Prosecutor should be invested with the powers to withdraw prosecutions when there is no *prima-facie* case in order to save public time and inconvenience to the accused and the witnesses, and they should be placed directly under the control of the Public Prosecutor instead of the Divisional Police Superintendent.

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EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Congress:—

MAHATMA GANDHI.

This Congress has learnt with great relief and thankfulness that Mahatma Gandhi is making satisfactory progress after his recent serious illness and fervently prays for his complete recovery and his speedy restoration to liberty to guide the nation's struggle for freedom and self-realisation.—(Chair.)

THE LATE A. A. VISRAM.

This Congress places on record its deep sense of the great loss the country has sustained by the death of Seth Abdulrasul Allidina Visram M.B.E. who was prematurely cut off in the midst of a career of great public usefulness. He enjoyed in an equal measure the confidence of Government and the love of the people. His selfless devotion to the cause of his country, Eastern Africa, and his rare modesty of character and his estimable services to the people will enshrine his name in their grateful recollection. This Congress also desires to express its heartfelt and respectful sympathy with the members of the family of the deceased in the bereavement they have sustained by the death of Seth Abdulrasul Allidina Visram. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to his family.—Chair.

THE LATE RAHEMTULA WALJI HIRJI.

This Congress expresses it deep sorrow at the loss to the Indian Community caused by the untimely death of late Mr. Rahemtula Valji Hirji, who only last year made the most magnificent and generous gift of the premises known as the Hotel Metropole to be used as a Hospital for the Indian Community, and expresses its sympathy with the bereaved family of the deceased and especially with his eldest son Mr. Abdulla Rahemtulla, who was personally kind enough to make an announcement of the gift mentioned above in the sessions of the open Congress held at the Theatre Royal, Nairobi in September 1922.

REJECTION OF THE KENYA INDIAN POLICY.

This Congress records its emphatic protest against and deep indignation at the Cabinet decision embodied in the White paper of the 25th July, 1923, because it definitely assigns an inferior status to Indians in Kenya, and aims at white domination and perpetual subjugation of Indians. This Congress is fully convinced that the threats of rebellion and direct action held out by the local white settlers and indirectly encouraged by the local Government has principally influenced this decision. This Congress believes that the claim of trusteeship of Native interests is a mere pretence to deceive the world and the real object of the authors is the furtherance of the interests of the European settlers to the exclusion of those of the Indians, and therefore unhesitatingly rejects the above policy. Speakers: Abdull Jaffer Dewji, Anantani, Yusufali, A. K. Jivanjee, Lalsingh, Nassor Mawji, Lahori Ram and Malik.

IMMIGRATION BILL.

That this Congress records its profound indignation at the proposed Immigration Bill which under the thin disguise of protection the interests of African Natives really aims at the exclusion of the Indian Immigrants from this Colony and expresses its determination to resist this iniquitous measure to the utmost. Speakers:—Mr. Husein Suleman Virji, Budhdeo, C. N. Bhatt, Mahomed Kassam Lakha, Pratapsingh, Yusufali A. Karimji Jivanjee, Anantani.

RECALL OF GOVERNOR.

That this Congress is convinced that the attitude adopted by H. E. Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Kenya during the course of negotiations and controversies leading to the Cabinet decision of 25th July 1923, was not only unfair and partial, but was deliberately calculated to promote and further the interests of the European settlers to the detriment of the Indian community of this Colony as he was conniving at and indirectly encouraging the threats of violence and open rebellion by the white settlers. For these reasons, this Congress considers that Sir Robert Coryndon, is not a fit and proper person to hold the responsible office of a Governor and therefore demands his immediate recall. Speakers:—Mr. Visram, Shams-ud-din and Mr. D. B. Desai.

SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF POLL-TAX

In view of the unjust and iniquitous Kenya Indian decision of the 25th July 1912, this Congress resolves that as a protest against the main decision, payment of poll-tax by Indians in Kenya, excepting Government servants, should be suspended as a first step until modification of the said decision. Proposed by Mr. Abdulla Jaffer Dewji, seconded by Husein Suleman Virji, Yusufali A. K. Jivanjee, Chitle Chare, Anantani, Mathurbhai Patel. Opposed by Mr. Budhdeo, Nehra, Pandya, Abdulla Kanji and Datoo.

THANKS TO RT. HON. MR. SHASTRI.

This Congress places on record its sense of gratitude and appreciation for the services rendered to the cause of Indians in Kenya by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivas Shastri and his delegation (b) and empowers the General Secretary to acknowledge on its behalf its appreciation of the servvices rendered by other friends in India and England. Moved from the Chair.

THANKS TO KENYA DELEGATION.

This Congress places on record its deep sense of appreciation and gratitude to the members of the Kenya and Tanganyika delegations to England and India for their efforts in the Indian cause. Proposed by Mr. Budhdeo, seconded by Mr. M. L. Malik.

FIRE ARMS.

This Congress re-affirms the resolution passed by it at its fourth sessions protesting against the attitude of the Government in refusing licenses to Indians to possess suitable fire-arms and places on record the fact that the local Government had deliberately disregarded this legitimate demand of the Indian community.

PRISON DIET FOR INDIAN PRISONERS.

The Congress resolves that the Government be again requested to make substantial improvement in the diet, clothing and housing accommodation of Indian Prisoners in His Majesty's prisons in the East African Territory, the present treatment as regards food and clothing etc., meted out to Indians being inferior to that extended to Natives of South Africa. Moved from the Chair.

VISITING JUSTICES.

This Congress again requests the local Government to appoint Indan Visiting Justices to visit Gaols to ascertain the treatment meted out to prisoners and also to appoint Justices of the Peace and Honorary Magistrates to deal with petty litigation. Moved from Chair.

LEASES.

This Congress again resolves that the Kenya Government be requested to grant leases for 99 years in respect of Shambas (Farms) now held under temporary occupation license throughout the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and especially Nairobi and Machakos.—Chair.

DEGREES OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

This Congress is strongly of opinion that the Government of Eastern Africa should recognise holders of Degrees from Indian Universities in respect of the Legal, Medical, Engineering, and other professions and that the holders of the degrees be permitted to practice in the Eastern African Territories.

TRIAL BY JURY.

This Congress expresses dissatisfaction at the attitude of the Government of Eastern Africa in regard to the question of trial by Jury of Indians and urges the Government to at once extend that right to Indians. Moved from the Chair.

EDUCATION.

This Congress most indignantly protests against the discriminating and niggardly policy of the local Government of Kenya towards the important question of Education of Indian Children in the past and respectfully requests the Government to increase the Indian Vote with a view to establishing schools in all important Indian centres and providing facilities for Hostel accommodation therein. (8). In view of the fact that no provision whatever exists for the education of Indian children in Uganda and Tanganyika this Congress recommends the respective Governments to take immediate steps to remedy those deplorable state of affairs. Proposed by Mr. Nauhariam. Seconded by Mr. C. B. Patel and Chitle.

TRADE LICENSES.

The Congress urges the Government of Kenya the immediate repeal the Trading Licensing Ordinance 1919, the abolition of which has been recommended by the Bowring Committee. Proposed by Mr. Shams-ud-din, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Kassam Lakha.

GRAZING PLOTS.

This Congress re-affirms its resolution passed at its fourth sessions and requests the Government to make provision for reserving adequate area for grazing of cattle at Kibos, Kibigori, and Moboroni.

CLERKS.

While reaffirming its resolution of last year this Congress earnestly appeals to the Indian employers of Clerical staff to so arrange their hours of work as to enable their staff to have necessary recreation and avoid the necessity of their attendance on Sunday and Saturday afternoon.

GINNERY SITES.

This Congress emphatically protests against the objectionable policy of Kenya Government in regard to the grant of Ginnery sites in the Nyanza Province. This Policy is fraught with the greatest danger, as it amounts to giving Europeans preference over Indians and Africans, and urges the Government to immediately appoint a commission of inquiry and in the meantime not to make any further grants. Proposed by Mahomed Kassam Lakha, and seconded by Hasham Jamal.

ABUSE OF POWERS BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS.

This Congress is informed on the reliable that the various Administrative officers influenced by the anti-Indian proposals abuse their office and influence to stifle Indian trade in out-lying districts of Eastern African Territories by giving preferential treatment to Europeans especially in the Colony of Kenya and more particularly in Nyanza Province and Vai district and requests the immediate appointment of a commission composed of Europeans and Indians representing the interests of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar to enquire into those grievances. Proposed by Mr. Mahamed Kassam Lakha, seconded by Mr. Diwanchan Dumasia of Voi, Chotabhai of Uganda, Ramsingh, Keshavji Ramji.

SWADESHI.

This Congress appreciates the great importance of improving the relation between Indians and Africans and promoting and fostering trade and commerce between Africa and India and is therefore authorises the Executive Committee to take necessary steps at an early date to carry out these purposes. Proposed by Mr. Yusufali A. Karimji Jivanjee, seconded by Mahomed Kasam Lakha and supported by H. S. Virji.

UGANDA.

This Congress urges the Government of the Uganda Protectorate to grant the Indian community representation on the Legislative Councils and other public bodies of the protectorate proportionate to their numerical strength and vested interests. Proposed from the Chair.

(b) This Congress in the interests of the development of the Uganda Protectorate and the welfare of the indigenious populations strongly urges the Government to introduce and establish the Policy of free trade. Proposed from the Chair.

ZANZIBAR.

(a) This Congress strongly protests against the idea of the contemplated East African Federation inasmuch as the Zanzibar Protectorate, is an almost autonomous Arab Sultanate Tanganyika, a Mandated Territory, and Uganda a Protectorate and more especially when the populations of these territories are opposed to such federation. Moved from Chair.

(b) This Congress supports the opinion of H. M.'s British Indian subjects in the Zanzibar Protectorate, that the post of the High Commissioner for that Protectorate not having justified itself during the past so many years should be abolished and that the British Resident be made directly responsible to H. M.'s Secretary of State for the Colonies. Moved from the Chair.

(c) This Congress urges H. M.'s Government to introduce liberal institutions in the Government of Zanzibar such as the expension of the present Protectorate Council to a Legislative Council on elective principals, and establishment of a Municipality with adequate Indian representation. Moved from the chair.

HOSPITALS.

This Congress strongly urges the respective Governments of the Eastern African Territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar to threw open the existing European Hospitals for the use of Indians irrespective of differences of race or religion and provide suitable Hospital accommodation for Indians at all important centres in the said territories. Moved from the Chair.

TANGANYIKA.

(a) This Congress is of the opinion that the action of the Tanganyika Government in passing the Ordinances known as the Profits Tax, Trade Licensing, and Pedlar's Licensing Ordinances in face of the unanimous opposition of all the communities of the Tanganyika Territory, expressed through the most determined "Hartal" lasting nearly for two months, is to say the least impolitic and unwise and requests the said Government to immediately repeal the said Ordinances as they work great hardships and oppression on the people.

(b) That this Congress having reasons to believe that the Economic and Political interests of Tanganyika are being subordinated to those of Kenya, resolves that the status of the Tanganyika Territory as a whole under the mandate shall be kept unimpaired, and at the same time strongly opposes the suggestion made in certain quarters to effect that Moshi and Arusha districts be handed over for administration to the Government of Kenya.

(c) In view of the unduly long delay in payment of the pre-war and interim German currency notes held by the Tanganyika Indians and also of the claims against the ex-enemy German Government and German subjects arising out of war conditions, this Congress most urgently requests the Tanganyika Government to take early steps for expediting their payment.

CONGRESS FUNDS.

In view of extreme seriousness of the present political position of the Indians in East Africa and great urgency of funds to carry on the necessary political struggle, this Congress resolve that a fund should be started at once. The Fund so raised shall be called "The Sarojini Congress Fund" and treated as a permanent fund. Its investment, management, and disbursements shall be entrusted to a committee composed of:—

1. Mr. Huseinbhai Suleman Virjee and Mr. Nauhariaram for Nairobi.
2. Abdulla Jaffer Dewji and Hasham Jamal for Mombasa.
3. Mahomed Kasam for Kisumu.
4. Mr. Nanji Kalidas Mehta and C. P. Dalal for Uganda.
5. Mr. Yusufali Esmalji Jivanjee and Trikamdas Premji for Zanzibar.
6. Mr. Yusufali A. Karimji Jivanjee and Mr Suleman Dahya for Tanganyika.

Messrs. Yusufali A. Karimjee and Trikamdas Premji shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the said fund, and an account be opened at a recognsed bank where the unmvested portion of the fund shall be kept. The corpus of the said fund shall not be used except in cases of extreme emergency to be determined by a majority of the committee.

Shrimati Sarojini Naidu to be requested to kindly assist in the raising and collecting of this fund during her tour in East Africa and India. Proposed by Yusufali A. Karimji Jivanjee, seconded by Trikamdas Premji.

This Congress places on record its deep sense of gratitude to the office bearers and members of the Reception Committee and Volunteers and the entire public of Mombasa for making great and satisfactory arrangements for this momentous sessions.

CALCUTTA MERCHANT'S TRAGIC END

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Mr. W. R. Noble, managing director of Messrs. Cornelius, Stile and Noble, was found dead this afternoon in the bathroom of his office with a bullet wound in the head said to have been self-inflicted. Mr. Noble who was about fifty-three years of age was living with his wife in Theatre Road. He attended office as usual to-day. It is said he fired one shot with a revolver into his head and then staggered into the bathroom and planted a second one into his head also and dropped down dead. The cause of the alleged rash act is not known.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOY OF 12 AS COMPLAINANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate one Hassanally was charged with theft by Manekchand Laxmidas a Hindu boy of 12 years, working as a servant boy. On the 7th instant last, in the morning, while the complainant was proceeding towards the Church Gate Railway Station to catch a train he was assaulted by three persons one of whom removed forcibly from his person a silver waist-band valued at Rs 35. At this complainant raised an alarm and Charles Henry, the driver of a taxi passing by along the road came to the rescue of the boy and is said to have caught Hassanally, the accused in the case, and handed him over to the Police. The other two men ran away.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" and said that he found the waist-band on the road and picked it up. Further enquiry was postponed to the 20th instant.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO PICK POCKET.

Before the same Magistrate on Wednesday one Din Mahomed Nabi Bux was charged with attempted theft. Sergeant Watson conducted the prosecution. It was alleged by the prosecution that on Tuesday afternoon while the complainant Narsi Hemaraj was passing along the Hornby Road, near the Bank of India, accused tried to remove from his pocket a bundle of notes amounting to Rs. 31,393 and was caught red-handed by the complainant and a witness. The accused pleaded 'not guilty' The Magistrate ordered ten days' remand in order to enable the police to trace the previous history of the accused.

CORONER'S COURT.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Khemchand Ratanchand aged 40, a mooneem in the service of his uncle Mohanlal Javerchand, a silk merchant of Vambra Kanta took ill suddenly on Monday night last and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died yesterday. At an enquiry opened by the Coroner Mohanlal said that the deceased lived with him. He did not come back home on the 8th instant and when he went to his room he found it locked. Three persons brought him to witness shop at 7 p.m. on Monday last. He was ill and was semi-conscious. Witness got two doctors and on their advice took him to the hospital. At the hospital the deceased told witness that he was at Santa Cruz on Saturday and then went to Andheri where he slept and then to Bessein. He did not say what had occurred to him or why he had gone out of Bombay. Further enquiry was adjourned.

ROAD WATCHMAN'S TRAGIC END.

The enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of Masoo Rama, a watchman aged about 45, who was knocked down and killed by a steam lorry driven by Bhikhu Gunaji whilst he was doing duty as a lamp watchman at an excavation on the Victoria Road at about 3-30 a.m. on the 26th ultimo was concluded by the Coroner on Wednesday morning. Bhikhu was present at the enquiry with his pleader Mr. M. A. Dotiwalla. After hearing several witnesses the jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by concussion of the brain due to his having been accidentally struck by a steam lorry which fell into an excavation owing to bad and insufficient lighting of the fence around the excavation.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate A. Sequeira a motor driver in the service of Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama, Solicitor was charged with rash and negligent driving and with disobeying legal orders of the Police. The evidence showed that at 5-30 p.m. on the 27th ultimo the accused drove his master's car No. 3263 from Church Gate Station towards the east. When the car reached the corner of Mayo Road the policeman on traffic duty raised his hand and asked the accused to stop to enable the traffic going west to proceed. But the accused disregarded the warning and took a sudden turn towards Mayo Road with the result that the car collided with the motor-cycle No. 3243 which was being driven by Mr. Bomanshah D. Printer. The rider was thrown off the cycle but luckily escaped injury. The cycle was considerably damaged.

On the evidence the Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25.

A RAILWAY TRAIN FATALITY.

On Tuesday last at about 6-30 p.m. when a local train started from Ghatkopar Station, Allo Dhanaji aged about 40 tried to board the moving train and in doing so fell between the platform and the train. The guard who noticed this applied his brake and the train was stopped. The train was backed and the deceased taken out. His right leg was cut and head injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday. At an inquest at the Coroner's Court, a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

NO WOMAN CAN AFFORD

to let her system become poisoned through intestinal inactivity because to do so means loss not only of good health but of good looks. To restore daily regularity and thus banish the chief cause of sick headaches, biliousness, vertigo, unpleasant breath and pimply, blotched skin Pinkettes are perfection. As gently as nature these dainty little laxatives set matters right. Your chemist sells Pinkettes, at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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I.V. 136

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.
1 Phial of liniment	2-8 } excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8 } expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elementsd will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your carliest convenience send oblige.

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DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.

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Dear Sir,

I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

CHANDAN LAL SHANKER LAL,
BATALA.

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EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

Over forty members of both Chambers of the Indian Legislature, on the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, met the British Guiana Deputation, consisting of the Chairman Sir Joseph Nunan and Mr. Joseph A. Luckhoo, at tea on the terrace of Metcalfe House on Friday.

After tea Sir Joseph Nunan addressed the gathering on the British Guiana colonization scheme for about an hour. He mentioned the reaffirmation of the original scheme, which had been conditionally accepted by the select committee of the Imperial Legislative Council in February 1920, and the acceptance by the Colony of all the recommendations of the Pillai Report. Many of the recommended measures had adready been carried out in anticipation. The finances of the Colony were again in a sound position, and some Rs. 20 millions were being spent on schemes of irrigation, drainage and sanitation. A survey for a railway was being made to open up the diamond fields. Equality of status of Indians and all British subjects had been reaffirmed by a declaratory ordinance and its benefits had been extended to suzjects of Indian Native States. Elected franchise was low and there was a common roll The constitution of the Colony had been established by a Treaty with the Dutch in 1803. Its position was, therefore, of a special character neither a Crown Colony nor Dominion, but what might be called a treaty possession, one which placed entire control of the finances in the hands of the Legislature, which had a popular majority of 14 to 7.

If it were though advisible to further ensure this equaity of the staus of Indians, which has never been questioned, an agreement in the form of a treaty could be made between the Colony and India. India was also invited to appoint its own special representative as Commissioner, Agent-General or Concul-General to reside in British Guiana, with avoice if necessary in the Legislature, to specially protect the interests of Indians. He might also be entrusted with the interests of Indians in the neighbouring British colony of Trinidad ...and the Dutch Colony of Surinam. The colonization scheme repended upon several factors.

(1) The provision of a rtgular line of steamers, Government owned or controlled between India and British Guiana for the purpose of facilitating intercourse in passenger traffic and trade, both being carried at the lowest possible charges. It could be arranged that these steamers should call not alone at the principal Indian ports, but also at East Africa and Natal, thereby serving the purpose of establishing regular communications between India, the Colony and the Indian population in those parts.

(2) Provision of areas of land immeydiately suitable for agricultural families, along with the necessary organization.

(3) Arbitration Boards for the settlement of remuneration for cane farming or for wages in the case of those taking up employment as a preliminary to taking up land as well as for those who between the time of planting and reaping on their own land care of accept employment.

(4) Absolute freedom of choice of occupation and full rights of citizenship from the outset.

(5) Generous terms of repatriation for those desirous of returning home, and cheap passages for those desirous on visiting India for holidays or business.

(6) Special provision for vernacular education, cremation and protection of religious and national customs, including legal recognition of marriages by Pandits and Moulvies.

(7) A large expenditure on sanitation and drinking water supply.

CITY'S HEALTH.

WEEKLY REPORT.

The total mortality in Bombay for the week ending 9th February 1924, namely 832 was 28 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 34.80. The mortality for the 6th week of 1923 was 635 and rate 29.19, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 1,367 and death-rate 63.97.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 6 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 352 as against 4 and 310 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 182 were among infants under one year of age; 28 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week.

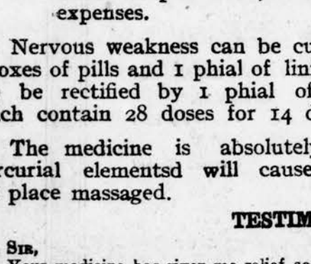
Small-pox caused 40 attacks (including 3 imported cases) and 18 deaths.

Plague caused 7 attacks (including 1 imported case) and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 517 and compares favourably with that for the 6th week of 1923 when the figure was 406 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz.: 410.

PEER MUKEEM SHAH'S URS.

The great Urs of Peer Mukeem Shah, at Peerwadi, near Uran (Kolaba District), will begin on the 19th instant. Excellent arrangements have been made for the accommodation of pilgrims. Separate tents can be hired by well-to-do pilgrims on payment of a small fee and by giving previous notice to the organisers. Abundant supply of provisions is assured and for this purpose several shops have been opened. Peerwadi is only six miles distant from Apollo Bunder and is easily accessible by boats. There will be regular boat services, both inward and outward. Further particulars regarding the Urs, etc., can be had from Messrs. Mahomed Ebrahim and Co., Kasai Mohalla (near Crawford Market), Bombay.



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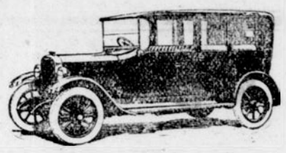

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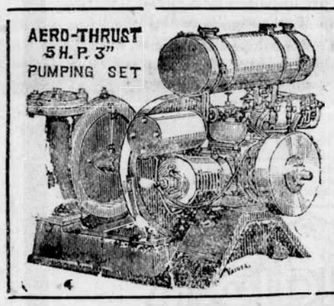

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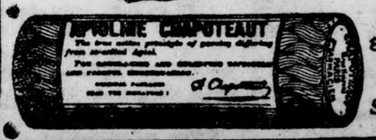

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